

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE HARVEST.



BLESSINGS are always welcomed, but never so warmly as after a period during which we have been deprived of them. The importance of an abundant Harvest is never so well appreciated as after the sufferings caused by a deficient one; it is the memory of last year, and the pressure of loans and taxation which sprung out of its scarcity, that make the accounts of the present abundant crops pouring in from all quarters so especially gratifying.

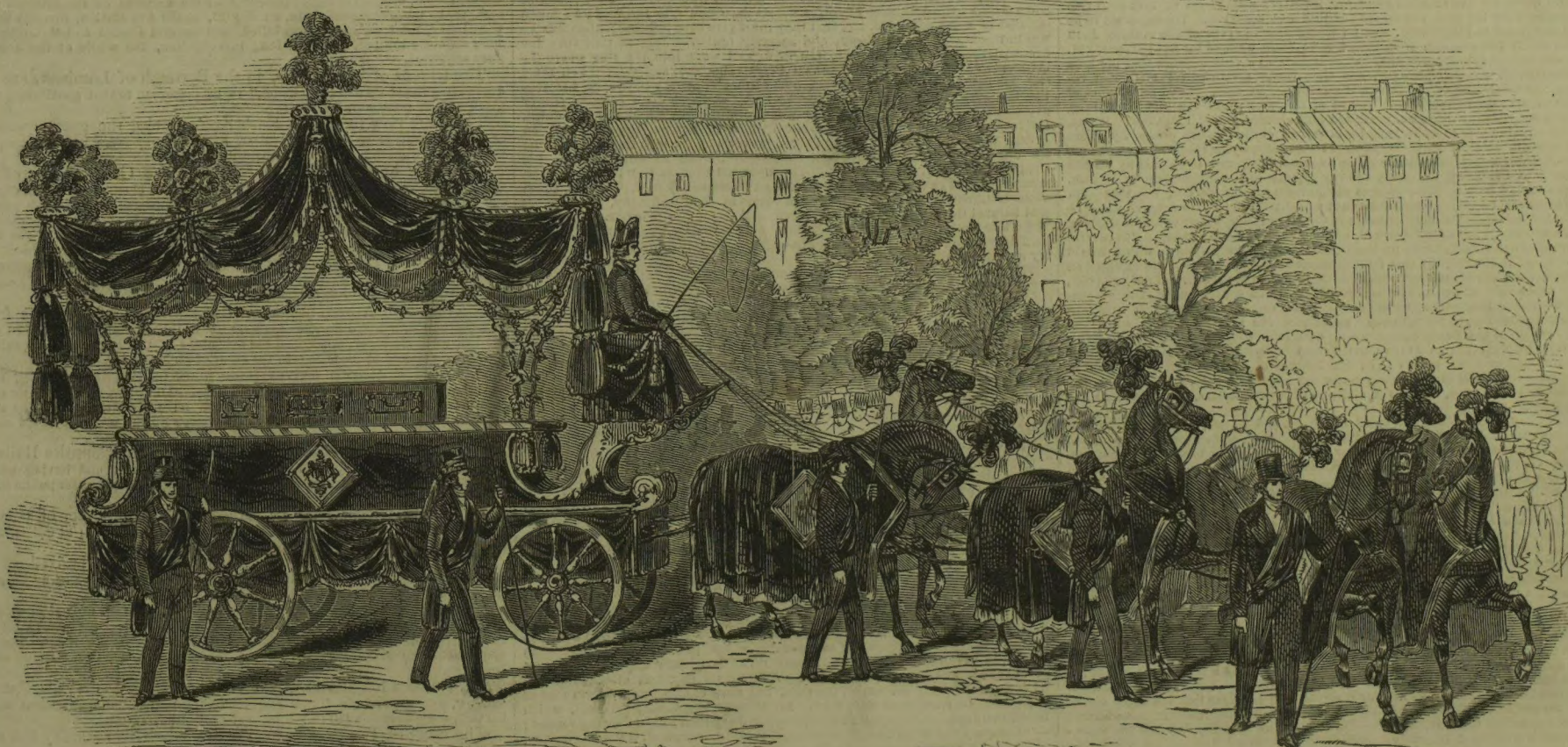
And we receive the glad tidings of plenty from all zones, climes, and countries; our own valleys are rich with grain, now falling beneath the hand of the reaper; the fields of France, the wide plains of Germany, are waving with golden harvests; from Belgium, from Hungary, from Poland, from Russia, the same intelligence is brought, and it is heard with genuine rejoicing. The day has passed when the abundance of one land was considered the bane of another; and he would be a bold man who should venture to talk of the ruin preparing for England on the shores of the Baltic or the Black Sea, or the "Plains of Poland," as it was not unusual to talk some, and that not many, years ago. Certainly, the hustings which have just been so fertile of speeches, have seen no "Tamboff" terrors, have heard no dreadful pictures

of the country perishing beneath cataracts of grain, of the "sun of England sinking for ever" behind pyramids of food, piled in ruinous superfluity on our shores by the hostile hands of "the Foreigner." Every age has its peculiar popular fear; once it was the "French King," once it was the Spaniard; but, from the Peace downwards, nearly up to the present time, the dread of Englishmen has been "the Foreigner" in the abstract, who was supposed to be bent on our destruction, by over-feeding us with the surplus of his harvests. It is a singular fact that Englishmen are much more easily excited by some vague, imaginary terror, than a real danger. During the whole of the last war, when we were fighting against half Europe at land and sea, and when the modern Charlemagne devoted a power as great as that of Caesar to our peculiar and special ruin, such a thing as doubting whether we could "compete with the Foreigner" was never heard of; we did compete with him in every way, and got the best of it.

The apprehension of the foreigner was never expressed till after some years of peace, and then we, who had contemplated fleets, and battalions, and parks of artillery, and hostile alliances with perfect coolness, thinking it very possible we might sink the fleets, and break the battalions, and spike the artillery, became panic-struck at the idea of being destroyed by competition in the produce of corn! The corn of the Ukraine and the fertility of Poland, we are certain, have caused more anxious thoughts among us than ever did Napoleon's bulletins of victory or his Berlin decrees. The alarm has had its day, and it is now seen that history presents no instance of a people ruined by too great abundance, whether purchased or its own, while it is full of the fatalities of scarcity. The spectacle of almost the whole world reduced by a mysterious disease in a single vegetable to anxiety as to the means of subsistence, is too awfully impressive not to silence all who speak with fear of abundance, or dare name it in the same breath with anything that hints misfortune.

There was a mistake in speaking in terms liable to be misunderstood of abundance. To appear to dread cheapness was, at least, expressing a fear of one of the results of plenty; and this was a

perversion of an instinct of mankind which in all ages and nations has rejoiced at it, even as it rejoices at this moment with one accord over the entire earth. And we may rely on it, the instinctive feeling, of abundance being an unmixed good which we can trace through all generations from the earliest ages of the world, is a true and just sentiment; whole nations have based their policy on it, have made the gratitude it awakened the better part of their religion, have founded on it feasts, and days of celebration and sacrifice. Through all the countless laws, forms, solemnities, and festal rites, ascending through Paganism, with its adoration of Ceres and the "bounteous Pan," to the Jewish dispensation, in which the "promise" itself was that of dwelling in a land of plenty, a "land flowing with milk and honey," with its ritual full of sacrifices and offerings, like the "waving of the sheaf," and precepts of a kindred spirit with that which told the Israelite not to make "clean riddance of the corners of the field when thou reapest, neither to gather any gleaning of the harvest," but to "leave them to the poor and stranger"—every rite, whether Jewish or Pagan, is expressive of hope of increase, joy at the realization of that hope, or thankfulness for the blessing that comes hand in hand with it. Going still farther back into the recesses of time, we find the same spirit pervading the rites of Egypt. There the political importance of a plentiful harvest was fully recognised, at a very early period of the world's history, as it has been in every densely peopled country in all ages. The valley of the Nile was a land of fertility in the days of the Patriarchs, and the rise and fall of that mysterious river was the index and promise of abundance to the subjects of the Pharaohs, just as it is at the present hour to the Fellahs of Mehemet Ali. The dream that Joseph interpreted, the warning to provide against famine in the season of plenty, conveyed in the vision of the fat and lean kine, and the full and withered ears of corn, produced the earliest recorded legislation as to the supply of food. And so unvarying are the works of Nature, though all else changes, that the "Land of Egypt" is still a granary and storehouse from which nations draw their corn. The pale mechanic weaving in Man



FUNERAL OF MR. O'CONNELL.—THE HEARSE.—(SEE PAGE 104.)

chester has an interest in the rise of the Nile, almost as direct as the Hebrew who toiled in the house of bondage before the advent of Moses; and the swelling of the waters is watched by the officers of the modern Pacha, is registered with as much care, and its attaining the desired height proclaimed with as much solemnity, as it was by the servants of the Monarchs who built the Pyramids. In all history, sacred and profane, we find the same importance attached to the yearly gathering in of the fruits of the earth; every process that completes the toil and hopes of the year, has always been accompanied with festivity, rude it may be, but earnest and sincere, even when those who reap the harvest are not those who most enjoy it. In Italy and on the Rhine, the vintagers still sing as they bear the grapes to the wine-press, and even in England, where the toil of life is too serious a business to be mixed much with pleasure, the usages of Harvest Home are not wholly forgotten.

There is nothing statesmen watch with so keen an interest as the prospects of the harvest. All other failures may be retrieved by gold or policy; but for a scarcity of food there is no human remedy. A battle lost, a negotiation broken, even a threatened invasion, are as nothing to this awful calamity. All the treasures of all the States of Europe could not create a grain of corn. Fortunately, a famine equally severe over the whole world is of very rare occurrence—the difference of climates and seasons seems to render it improbable; and with the rapid means of communication men now possess, the abundance of one hemisphere can be brought in aid of the deficiency in the other. But still the toil necessary to convey the food of millions through a space of thousands of miles, is an awful one; and statesmen who have to study the effect of certain circumstances on whole masses of mankind, dread any great disturbance of that natural process by which a people is usually able to raise the food of the year, on the surface they inhabit, by their own industry. If they totally fail in doing so, then a struggle for existence is as inevitable in a nation as in a besieged town;—death is certain, unless there comes aid from without, as we have seen too distinctly proved during the past year in Ireland.

But this present sun of August shines upon a more hopeful state of things; over the whole broad surface of England we hear of plenteousness, of as fine a harvest as ever ripened on our thousand hills. We see again renewed that annual "miracle of the Divine mercy," when, in the beautiful language of Jeremy Taylor, "the circles of Heaven are bowed down to wrap us in a bosom of care and nourishment," and feel the truth of the promise, that "seed time and harvest shall not fail," but that

Spring shall plant
And Autumn garner in, unto the end.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Wednesday state that disturbances of a serious nature had broken out at Troyes, owing to the high price of bread; the troops were called out, and the cavalry had to charge to clear the streets.

The price of bread on the day following the riots was reduced five centimes the kilog.

The journals are chiefly engaged in commenting upon the recent dissolution of the French Chambers. Some of them, in reviewing the results of the Session, argue that it has been very barren of results, and that the Government had broken all its pledges.

During the discussion on the Loan Bill in the Chamber of Peers, some questions were put by Viscount Dubouché, in answer to which M. Dumon, the Minister of Finances, entered into some interesting explanations regarding the financial position and prospects of France. M. Dumon began by reminding the Chamber of the various important works of all kinds which had been voted by the Chambers in 1841. A loan of 450,000,000 was voted, the cost of the said works being calculated at 496,000,000; the surplus of 46,000,000, it was hoped, could be defrayed out of the excess of receipts. By means of this first credit the fortifications of Paris were completed, harbours deepened and improved, roads constructed, and the general works of the country added to. In 1842, the Government and the Chambers, by a resolution which he did not fear to designate as magnanimous, when the financial burdens of the country were regarded, voted a great network of railways. The Chambers did not feel any alarm at fixing the first credits necessary for these works at 600,000,000. It was evident that so gigantic an undertaking as the execution of these railways could not be defrayed from the resources of the budget. As extraordinary funds were to be created, it was determined to use part of the reserves of the sinking fund for the carrying out of the railway scheme. Yet these reserves were not at the moment available. The political events of 1840 had forced all Europe, France included, to extraordinary expenses; the budget of that year showed a deficit; that of 1841 was in the same position; and a similar state of things was anticipated for 1842; and it was only in 1843 that it was expected to be able to use the reserves of the sinking fund in paying for the great public works. It was not now necessary for him to defend the determination come to to execute these works—the increasing prosperity of the country fully justified them. From 1816 to 1830 the increase of the indirect revenue of the State had amounted to about 9,000,000 a year. From 1830 to 1840 the average was something over 10,000,000 and a half a year; but from 1840, the period when the great public works commenced, to 1846, the increase was very nearly 24,000,000 a year. The hope of the Government to have the equilibrium restored in 1843 was not realised; it was only in 1844 that this event took place, the deficit being then not more than 181,000. The equilibrium was passed in 1845, as the receipts were then superior to the expenses by about 4,000,000 and a half. Matters were going on favourably, the reserves of the sinking fund being at last applied to defray the expenses of the public works, when, in 1846, there occurred the double misfortune of the inundations and of the scarcity of food; the year 1846 naturally prevented a deficit, and, without doubt, 1847 would be in a similar position. This circumstance of course disarranged the combinations which had been established in 1842, that from 1843 the reserves of the sinking fund would be disposable, they could not be available now before 1848, perhaps 1849. It was evident that the system of resources established in 1842 ought to be modified by the new circumstances that had occurred. The expenses to be paid amounted to 948,000,000, and no doubt the reserves of the sinking fund could defray this amount, if sufficient time were allowed for the purpose. M. Dumon entered into some further calculations with a view to prove that the loan of 350,000,000 was indispensable, and then made a satisfactory statement regarding present prospects. The month of June, he said, showed an advance of 700,000. Over the corresponding period of last year; and the month of July, though not yet fully made up, presented an improvement of 1,200,000. It was, therefore, allowable to again look for a return of that public prosperity which had never failed since 1834, except in the calamitous year that had been passed. The Chamber might now like to know what were the sums to be paid by private industry in executing the great railway system of communication in France. That sum had been by some persons estimated at 1,500,000,000, but that sum was an exaggeration. The real amount was 1,209,000,000, from which must be deducted the capital of the Bordeaux to Cette Company, which was now winding up its affairs. That would leave the whole sum at 1,069,000,000. But several companies had already made up their capital, and were at work, which would reduce to 851,000,000, the sum for the companies not yet having got together all their capital; out of that sum calls had been paid to the amount of 347,800,000, leaving the sum still to be paid at 503,200,000. In conclusion, M. Dumon contended that if they succeeded in balancing the ordinary budget, they would be able in seven or eight years to pay for all the works that had been undertaken and thus bring to a happy conclusion an enterprise which would carry the glory, power, and prosperity of France to the very highest point. The Loan Bill was adopted by a majority of 124 to 7; the Budget of Expenses for 1848 was also promptly voted, and thus virtually ended the session of 1847, which the Marquis de Boissy pronounced, amidst the clamour of his colleagues, a "calamitous and oprobious" one.

The Chamber of Peers has voted the Paris and Lyons, the Montecau and Troyes, and the Versailles and Chartres Railroad bills, and rejected the Lyons and Avignon project of law. The Chamber having brought its business to a close on Saturday, the two Chambers met on Monday to hear the Royal ordinance read, which closes the session. In France there is no speech from the throne at the end of the session, nor any ceremony beyond the reading of the ordinance by the President.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* announces that the Dieppe branch of the Havre Railroad will be completed in March, 1848.

The *Corsaire* has the following:—"We have to relate a trait in these days. Whilst a Minister, M. Teste rendered great service to a person in trade by recommending customers to him; this person has remembered the kindness of M. Teste at a moment when others thought they had a right to forget him. He has paid M. Teste's fine, and it was with difficulty he was forced to accept a receipt. The state of M. Teste is still alarming. The physicians are unable to check the flow of blood to the head."

We see by the Paris papers, that in spite of the result of a harvest abundant beyond any example in the memory of living man, a rise has taken place in the corn markets, which will occasion a corresponding rise in the price of bread for the last fortnight of August. This is ascribed to the facts that the exigencies of the harvest have called away labour from the mills, that the winds are hushed by the splendid weather, and the sails no longer revolve, and that the water-courses are dry and the wheels are stationary; in addition to all which, the municipality of Paris has decided against throwing into the market any portion of the reserve which it has in the public granaries.

The inauguration of the statue of the Duke of Orleans, at St. Omer, took place on Sunday last, with great pomp.

SPAIN.

We have accounts from Madrid to the 5th inst., but they are unimportant. The *Espanol* mentions that on the 28th of July, the anniversary of the raising of the siege of Seville by Generals Espartero and Van Halen, a solemn *Te Deum* was sung in the cathedral of that city, and prayers offered for the repose of the souls of the victims of the intestine dissensions of Spain. On the same day, at half-past eleven o'clock p.m., a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Seville, but fortunately without producing any accident. The shock was experienced at the same moment at Badajoz.

About midnight, on the 28th ult., shocks of an earthquake were felt at Madrid. The oscillations, which lasted about twenty-five seconds, were from north-east to the south-west, and were three in number. In several houses the bells rang, and the furniture was deranged. At about one o'clock the next day there was a new shock of short duration, but which was sensibly felt. At a chocolate manufactory some bags of cocoa and sugar, which were placed in rows, fell down, and caused the people in the house to rush forth in dismay.

Some of the Madrid correspondents allude to a letter sent with great haste, by the Duchess de Montpensier, from Paris to the Queen, which the Duke of Glucksberg thought it necessary in person to deliver into her Majesty's hands. The contents are not known, but the effect upon the young Queen was such that her Majesty is said to have declared her determination to abdicate the throne.

The Bayonne letters state that another horrible act of cruelty has been committed by the Carlists in Catalonia. On the evening of the 30th, a fire of musketry was heard from the town of Manresa, eleven leagues from Barcelona, and on the morning the authorities of the former town discovered with consternation that a frightful massacre had been committed by the facciosos in the vicinity—fifteen corpses, two of them headless, and the remainder mangled with bayonet stabs, and pierced with bullets, lay upon the high road; they were recognised as the remains of the unfortunate soldiers of the Union regiment, who with Lieut. Pavia were made prisoners on the 26th ult., at Llacuna, by the Montemolinist chief Calatrás. General Pavia and his lieutenants have shown no mercy to those facciosos who fell into their hands; they have even shot boys of fourteen and fifteen for being found in company with the insurgents. The above ferocious act may be regarded as a savage act of retaliation on the part of the Carlists.

The *Phare des Pyrénées* states, that, in order to avenge the atrocity at Manresa, General Pavia caused, on the 31st ult., Don Manuel Herrera, and fifteen other Montemolinist insurgents, to be executed. These men had been captured on the Queen's fête-day, at Vedredas, and General Pavia had sent to Madrid to demand that their lives should be spared.

PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon letters of the 3rd inst. The Marquis de Saldanha had returned from Oporto, but had been received rather coldly by the Queen. The suspension of the press ceased on the 31st ult., and the periodicals accordingly reappeared on the following day.

As yet no new Ministry has been formed; nor does there seem to be any prospect of it, as the Queen refuses to call the Cortes immediately, and no one will take office but upon that condition. The British Minister continues to claim the fulfilment of that article of the protocol, but it is evident that the Queen is determined not to convoke the Chambers until everything is put in train to destroy all freedom of election, and secure a Cortes, which, like the last, shall be completely at the beck of the Government.

A Portuguese steamer from Madeira had brought to Lisbon the gratifying intelligence that, on the 26th ult., shortly after the arrival of the allied squadron, the island returned to its allegiance, the Junta became dissolved, and the authority of the possession was placed in the hands of the English and French commanders, Captains Codrington and Degueis, who immediately resigned it to Senhor Ribeiro, the former civil governor.

Count Das Antas was still in Lisbon. He had obtained his passports, and was to have left by the last packet, but suddenly changed his determination, it is said, in consequence of an intimation which he received from the French Minister, Baron de Varenne.

The heat for some days in Lisbon had been excessive, and the thermometer had frequently stood at 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. The fruit, as well as the various crops of this summer, is of unusual excellence.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

RAILWAY LIABILITIES.

A case was tried at Warwick, on Saturday last, London v. Dale, in which some further points were decided connected with railway liabilities. It was an action brought by the plaintiff, a civil engineer, against the defendant, an independent gentleman, residing at Cheltenham (the Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the projected Trent Valley Continuation Railway), to recover upwards of £750, for work and labour done.

The principal witness called was Mr. John Smith, solicitor, of Birmingham, who deposed that he was solicitor to the company, and that by order of the Provisional Committee, of which the defendant was the chairman, he made an engagement with the plaintiff to take a survey of the line, at the rate of £30 per mile. The survey was made, and the maps duly prepared. Mr. Smith admitted that he had himself a bill against the company, and that he had addressed a letter of demand against every member, the defendant amongst the rest.

Lord Denman, in summing up, thought the case an extremely clear one. The order was given by the defendant, as the chairman of a small body, of which each member was equally liable. It was a fallacious idea to suppose that there was any particular hardship in a plaintiff selecting any one particular individual as responsible for the debt owing to him, as it was the duty of every person entering into such undertakings to see that his colleagues were equally competent and responsible with himself. The best way, in his opinion, for parties, when they found the speculation in which they embarked was unsuccessful, was to meet together and come to some equitable settlement; but if they did not do so, persons claiming against them had a perfect right to adopt any legal means for the enforcement of their claim. The plaintiff in this case could make any of the members of the committee who acted with him contribute to the loss which he sustained.

Verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount sought to be recovered.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.

At Bridgewater, on Monday, *Morris Perry* was tried by the Lord Chief Justice Wilde, for the wilful murder of John Bailey, at the parish of Bathampton, Somersetshire, on the 28th of May last.

It appeared from the evidence of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, that, as on the evening of the 28th of May last, a number of men, principally labourers on the Wells, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway, now in the course of construction, which passes through the forest of Bathampton, were drinking in the tap-room of the George Inn public house in that parish, a quarrel took place between two men named Dainton and Potter, and they agreed to fight. They left the public house about nine o'clock, and went into an adjoining field called the Cow-pen, accompanied by 60 or 70 people, where they commenced fighting. The prisoner Perry seconded Potter, and a man called Samuel Crowley (against whom the Grand Jury had also returned a true bill for murder, but who was not in custody) seconded Dainton; a ring was formed, and several rounds fought, when a man named Thomas Smith, a constable, came into the field; he called out that he was a constable, and that they must give over fighting; upon this he was immediately knocked down, and severely beaten. Just at that time the deceased, John Bailey, came into the field, and went into the ring where the men were fighting; he put his hand on Perry's shoulder, and said, "You must stop your fighting; I am a constable, and cannot allow it; if you do not stop fighting, I must take you into custody." Perry said, "I don't care for you or any constable," and, according to one witness, immediately knocked him down. He then got up again, and was knocked down by Samuel Crowley, and, on getting up again, was again hit by Perry. Several of the mob then came round the unfortunate man, and got him down again, when he was kicked in the stomach by Perry, the prisoner. The deceased then said, "The Lord have mercy upon me in the midst of my sins," and immediately died. As to this part of the transaction, some of the witnesses varied in their testimony, some saying that Samuel Crowley struck the first blow, and others the prisoner. The night was a fine moonlight night, and quite light. The deceased was a very quiet and inoffensive man, and had been called from his supper on the night in question to try and stop the fighting.

The case for the prosecution having been closed,

Mr. Sanders addressed the Jury for the prisoner.

The Lord Chief Justice Wilde, in summing up, told the Jury that the principal question for their consideration was whether the prisoner was one of several persons associated together in the prosecution of an illegal object, and who, on being interrupted by the peace officers, had resolved to resist them, and prevent them by violent means from executing their duty in keeping the peace and stopping this fight. If he was, then he would be answerable for the consequences, and would be guilty of the crime of murder; and this, although his might not be the hand which actually caused the death of the unfortunate deceased.

The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty of Murder.

Sentence of death was then passed in the usual form.

This case created intense interest, and lasted nearly eight hours.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY.—On the night of yesterday week an accident, which has been attended with loss of life, occurred on the above line. It appears that as the mail train which arrives in Birmingham shortly after eleven o'clock, was travelling, at a rapid pace, in a cutting near Lifford, the engine ran off the rails, dragging the tender and luggage-van after it with great violence. It continued its course for several yards, plunging up the earth, until it fell over and became powerless for further mischief, but not, unfortunately, until John Warburton, the engine-driver, was forced between the tender and the engine, and crushed to death, in a most awful manner. Wilkinson, the luggage-guard, most miraculously escaped, comparatively uninjured. He was in the van attached to the tender, in charge of upwards of thirty parcels, many of considerable weight; and, although both ends of the van were smashed in, and himself thrown violently down amongst the goods, he escaped with slight injuries. A first-class carriage, attached to the tender, was partially thrown off the rails, but none of the passengers in that or any of the other carriages were hurt. An inquest has since been held, which lasted two days. After a patient inquiry the Jury found the following verdict:—"The Jury are unanimously of opinion that the deceased, John Warburton, came to his death instantaneously, in consequence of the engine and tender which he was driving along the Bristol and Birmingham Railway running off the line; the same accident being caused by the engine itself being of much too heavy a description to be used on the present light road, at the rate at which it was travelling, and with the light train to which it was attached."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A private letter from Constantinople of the 22nd ult. mentions that the Circassians had cut off the ears of a Russian General taken prisoner at Gergibil, and sent them as a present to Count Woronzow.

Major-General Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Aliwal, has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Pottinger as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Major-General Staveley succeeds Major-General D'Aguiar on the Staff at Hong Kong, and Sir Henry Pottinger is to be the new Governor of Madras.

The *Prussian Universal Gazette* publishes a Royal decree, not only strictly prohibiting all lotteries in Russia, but condemning all parties aiding or abetting in the sale of the tickets of foreign lotteries to pay a heavy fine.

The herring fishery in Scotland, which has been rather backward, has taken a sudden turn at Wick; in one day the extraordinary number of 20,000 barrels were landed.

Letters from Rome of the 29th ult. state that the Prince of Joinville arrived in that city on the 27th, and immediately afterwards paid a visit to the Pope. The Austrian troops, after having, contrary to treaty, occupied the town of Ferrara for three days, had retired within the citadel.

We have additional papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 15th of June. Sir Henry Pottinger seems still to have many obstacles to overcome in order to get any satisfactory arrangement with the Kaffir chiefs; and, in the meanwhile, petty depredations are continued on the frontier, despite all the efforts made by the small garrisons occupying the blockhouses.

Accounts from New York have reached us via Havre to the 24th ult., but they do not contain any news of interest either regarding the Union or the war in Mexico.

A package has recently arrived from the West Coast of Africa, containing an African club, cap, and some other articles of a similar character, for presentation to the Queen.

Mr. M'Gregor has resigned his office as Principal Secretary of the Board of Trade, on his election to the representation of Glasgow, and will be replaced by Mr. John Shaw Lefevre, who in his turn will be succeeded by Mr. Porter.

The cholera is still raging in the Russian army; it has carried off General Kowalewski and Colonel Prince Orbelian. It is also said that the disease has made its appearance in the countries non-subject to the Russian command; but, according to official news from Tiflis, we learn, that out of 60,000 inhabitants, the mortality was only six per day during the height of the cholera.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe, the Member for Finsbury, has been exceedingly ill with bronchitis, but we are glad to hear that he is now much better.

The *Swabian Mercury* of the 7th states that the Austrian Government are determined to make serious demonstrations against Radicalism both in Switzerland and in Italy. Twelve battalions of infantry have received orders to march forthwith. One battalion of infantry and several squadrons of cavalry had entered Ferrara.

The Wear Valley Railway, which is about twelve miles in length, was opened last week. The line is a continuation of the Bishop Auckland and Weardale Railway, which it joins near Witton-le-Wear, and extends by Wolsingham to Frosterley, a mile or two from Stanhope.

An opinion has been taken respecting the legality of the election for Liverpool on Thursday, the 29th ultimo, and it is stated that the Mayor, the returning officer, on that occasion, has committed a mistake. The votes were not taken in the way directed by the statute, the polling-booths were not properly placed, and the election, consequently, is null and void.

On Tuesday an Act of the late Parliament came into force, by which the attendance of a Master in Chancery at the public office is dispensed with, and the duties transferred to the Chancery Affidavit Office.

On Sunday, during the thunder-storm, as a man, his wife, and two children were driving a chaise in the neighbourhood of Highgate, a flash of lightning struck the horse and killed him instantly. The party were thrown from the chaise, but luckily escaped injury.

A fine sample of Jenny Lind potatoes, with blue eyes, were cried up with that name through the streets of Exeter last week, at 10d. per score.

The works on the North Staffordshire line are being rapidly pressed forward. It is said the Churnet Valley branch will be completed by October, 1848.

By a Parliamentary return just printed, it appears that, to the 21st ult., £35,773,789 14s. 8d. was paid and £11,830,761 13s. 10d. remained to be paid by the several railway companies having had purchase, sale, lease, or amalgamation bills before Parliament in the late Session.

The services of the electric telegraph have at length been called into requisition for the purposes of the press. The second edition of the *Manchester Times* of Saturday last contains a report of a public meeting supplied by the above means; being the first time that the electric telegraph has been made available for such a purpose.

The *Leicester Chronicle* states that after some of the voters, at the late election for that borough, had taken their coffee before proceeding to the poll-booth, a remarkable sediment was found at the bottom of their cups; it was no other than a golden sovereign, which had probably been considered as an excellent substitute for sugar by those who provided the coffee.

The general movement in the Sound, in consequence of the extraordinary increase in the transport of corn and grain, was extremely active in 1846 as well as in the first six months of 1847:—1845, 15,933 ships; 1846, 18,710; difference in favour of 1846, 2755. First six months of 1846, 7173; 1847, 8910; difference in favour of first six months, 1847, 1737.

An Act was passed in the late Parliament to transfer the collection and the management of the duties in respect of stage carriages, hackney carriages, and railway passengers, from the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes to the Commissioners of Excise. The duties mentioned, which from time immemorial have been collected by the office of stamps and taxes, are, on the 5th September next, to be collected by the Excise.

It was stated last week on the hustings at Darlington, that John Bowes, Esq., the former member, had spent the large sum of £30,000 in two contests for South Durham.

The Duke of Northumberland has presented to the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, three beautiful monkeys (*Grivis*, *Cercopithecus griseo-vididis*) which have been bred at Lion House. It is a rare occurrence that monkeys breed in a confined state, and these are most splendid specimens of the species. A consignment of animals, consisting of kangaroos, emus, black swans, &c., also arrived within the last week.

The Correctional Tribunal of Liege was engaged on the 30th and 31st ult., in trying the chief guard, Vantricht, the engineer, Mortier, and the stoker, Lepliot, accused of being the cause of the accident on the Brussels railway, to the Queen's special train, on May 10, at the Aus station, through which Vandamme, the King's valet, was killed, and General Chazal and M. Carbonnel were seriously injured. After a long investigation, the whole of the accused were acquitted.

The friends of Mr. Hawes, in the Borough of Lambeth, are endeavouring to get up a "testimonial," to be presented to that gentleman, as a mark of their esteem for his public services.

There are now in the St. Katherine's Docks, the great quantity of 60,000 barrels of wheat flour afloat, awaiting quay-room to discharge; besides a large quantity of Indian corn-meal and corn.

The King of Denmark has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Danebrog on Baron Berzelius, the celebrated chemist, to which dignity the title of Excellency is attached; Retzius and Eckstrom, the Swedish physiologists, also received at the same time from his Majesty the cross of Chevalier of Danebrog. The King of the Belgians has also followed the example of the King of Denmark, by creating M. Orfila an officer of the Civil Order of Leopold.

Mr. Andrew Dalziel, one of the eight gentlemen who originated the Manchester Anti-Corn-Law Association, out of which sprang the League, died at Manchester a few days since.

A letter from Athens states, on the authority of accounts from Constantinople, that the Russian Ambassador in that capital has, in accord with the British Ambassador, sanctioned the objections of the Porte to the qualified concessions offered by M. Coletti in the affair of M. Musurus.

A brutal duel with knives took place on Sunday evening last, near the Dingle, Lancashire, between two Neapolitan sailors. Six of their comrades stood by as seconds, and none of them have been arrested. The combatants, who are rightfully gashed by each other's knives, are in separate hospitals in Liverpool.

On Wednesday the branch line of the Eastern Counties Railway from Cambridge to St. Ives and Huntingdon was completed, and having undergone the usual Government inspection, it is expected to be opened for public traffic on Tuesday.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing between England and France, was—At Boulogne, 2784; at Calais, 376; total, 3160.

The Prince de Canino, son of Lucien Bonaparte, arrived on the 26th ult. at Stockholm. The Prince is cousin to the King of Sweden by his marriage with a niece of the Queen Dowager.

Letters have been received announcing a fearful collision at sea, by which the *Albatross*, belonging to Plymouth, was lost, and nearly all the crew sacrificed. The vessel which came in contact with the *Albatross* was a Spanish ship called the *Nonpareil*, bound for Port-au-Prince in the Island of St. Domingo.

Mr. Cobden left Berlin on the 7th, on his way to St. Petersburg, Moscow, Sweden, and the Hanse Towns. Owing to the abundant returns of the harvest, a considerable fall in the price of grain was expected.

The King of Hanover has offered to subscribe annually the sum of £50 to the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress.

In Switzerland the President of the Diet has announced the protest of the Diet against the separate league of the Cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwald, Zug, Fribourg, and Valais. These cantons are warned to desist from their military preparations.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COUNTY ELECTIONS.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING).—RETURN OF LORD MORPETH AND MR. COBDEN.

Saturday was the day appointed for the election at Wakefield, of members for the West Riding, with its million of inhabitants and its 30,000 electors. The proposition to nominate Mr. Cobden, announced at so late a period, was at first supposed by many to be scarcely made in earnest, but it was soon perceived that his cause was espoused by men who meant anything but trifling, and who were working with vast spirit and energy. The news had spread over the Riding in the course of Friday, and there was a great deal of enthusiasm in the large towns.

Wakefield became very full on Friday night, but there was no sign of much exertion on the part of Mr. Denison's friends. On Saturday morning, however, the partisans of all the candidates mustered more strongly.

Mr. W. M. Milner nominated Lord Morpeth. Mr. Alderman Dunn, of Sheffield, was the noble Lord's seconder.

The Hon. E. Lascelles, M.P., in proposing Mr. Beckett Denison, said he felt it unnecessary to do more than appeal to his Parliamentary career. Mr. J. Rand, of Bradford, seconded the nomination of Mr. Denison.

Mr. Goodman (Mayor of Leeds) said he came forward to propose one of the most distinguished, one of the most celebrated men of the age—Mr. Cobden. (Loud and long cheering.) The West Riding was prepared to fight one of its celebrated fights—such as sealed the doom of slavery, and of the Test and Corporation Acts, and carried Catholic Emancipation, and the Reform Bill. (Cheers.) They had been told, indeed, that Mr. Cobden was not known in the riding; whereas there was a man more known in the wide world? (Cheers.) His life had nearly been lost in the cause of the people, and in recovering his health he had passed his time in trying to spread the principles of Free-Trade amongst other nations.

Mr. W. Rand, of Bradford, seconded the nomination.

Lord Morpeth addressed the electors amid much enthusiasm. The noble Lord dwelt much upon the important rank held by the electors of the West Riding of Yorkshire. "Although," said the noble Lord, "I may have incurred mishaps or failures elsewhere, yet, as soon as I have been brought front to front with the West Riding constituency, and within the hearty ringing of West Riding cheers, I have regained the full measure of my stature, and have obtained a full warrant to speak, ay, even with authority, to all my countrymen. (Cheers.) I then venture here to tell them that I think one of their prominent dangers at the present time—I do not say their only danger—I do not say that there may not be even opposite dangers which they ought to guard against—but one of their present dangers is a revival of religious bigotry. (Hear, hear.) I do not mean that we are in any danger of seeing bigotry re-illuminating its extinct fires, or whetting its blunted sword—its weapons are not now of that coarse temper. (Hear, hear.) I do not expect to hear it even talking of coercive restrictions or arbitrary exclusions. It may now and then try to banish a Jesuit, or unseat a Jew (laughter and cheers); but these are rather rare exercises of its caprices. (Hear.) I do not either quarrel with persons who say, 'We will not endow.' I think that persons and denominations not endowed themselves have a positive right to object to any enlargement of the endowment we already have (cheers); though I may not think that Churchmen can insist upon the principle of absolute resistance to all further endowments with a very good grace. (Hear, hear.) However, I believe endowment is not now in even the remote contemplation of any person, or of any party. (Hear, hear.) But, then, I think it necessary, for my own consistency, to make some reservation when I hear it said that the State shall not educate (hear, hear)—when I hear it said, 'We will not be privy to promote or disseminate error—we will sanction nothing but the teaching of truth.' (Hear.) Why, gentlemen, 'truth' and 'error'—what words, what mockeries, are these in the lips of such as us, and of all like us! Truth and error, which, perhaps, may escape the accurate discernment of even angelic natures—

'Of the rapt seraph that adores and burns!'

I doubt whether, even if we could summon before us some bright inhabitant of the upper sphere, he might not be the foremost to tell us that the Almighty has made all his creatures to love Him, and none to comprehend Him. (Hear.) At all events, man has been distinctly told that the sum of his religion consists in two points—unfeigned piety to his Maker, and unbounded love to his fellow-man. (Cheers.) And then, with respect to such a question as endowment, for instance, though I am not prepared to consent to any endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy—though I believe that no person or party is prepared to bring forward such a proposal, yet I must frankly say that bringing forward such a proposal would, in my humble judgment, be a folly—a be an insanity—but it would not be a crime (hear); and while no one is more ready than myself to object to such a proposal being made at the present time, or at any time which I conceive likely to occur, yet my objection does not rest, like that of many well-meaning and excellent people, upon religious grounds." Lord Morpeth next dwelt upon the necessity for some such measure as the Health of Towns Bill, and in referring to Free-Trade, said:—"If I ever gave a vote with the most unhesitating assurance that it was a proper one to give, it was the vote I gave for the immediate abolition of the Corn-Laws. (Cheers.) But I remember that it was after making the declaration that I was prepared to give that vote that I was elected for the West Riding in January, 1846; I remember that it was after giving that vote that I was re-elected for the West Riding in July, 1846, and upon both occasions without meeting a single opponent (cheers); there can, then, be no question what is the feeling of the West Riding upon the subject of Free-Trade (cheers); and I flatter myself there can be no question either that on that subject I am in harmony with the West Riding." (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. E. B. Denison defended his conduct in regard to the Corn Laws, and said that, although he was in favour of protection, he thought a man would be a madman to propose the re-enactment of the old bill. (Cheers.) Years must elapse before the value and efficacy and efficiency of this bill could be tested.

Mr. Bright spoke on behalf of Mr. Cobden. He said:—"I am proud to live in the country which has produced a man like him who has been proposed for your selection. (Applause.) Born of parents in my own walk of life, in the rank of the vast majority here, he, by his own exertions, by his own ability, by his own honest following of honest convictions, has made himself what he is, and has become a great and most distinguished benefactor to the country which is proud to own him as a citizen. (Hear, hear.) I have been a fellow-labourer with him for many years; and there are hundreds in this great meeting who have seconded his efforts, my efforts, and the efforts of every labourer in the great Free-Trade cause; and it is a proud thing now, at this general election, to see how firm a hold the principles of Free-Trade have taken upon the public mind of this country. (Cheers.) Every man who is distinguished for his labours in connexion with the Anti-Corn Law League—almost every man who has solicited it, and some who have not solicited it—have been returned to Parliament on this occasion. Mr. J. B. Smith, originally the chairman of the League, is returned for a Scotch borough. I have been returned for Manchester without opposition. (Cheers.) Colonel Thompson has been returned for Bradford. (Applause.) Mr. Fox, the man whose eloquence in the Free-Trade cause will never be forgotten by those who heard him, has been returned for Oldham. (Cheers.) George Thompson, whose eloquence is perhaps not less remarkable than that of Mr. Fox (and it was often exerted in the same great cause), has been returned by an extraordinary majority for the metropolitan borough of the Tower Hamlets. (Applause.) If the principles of this great constituency were in favour of protection, you could have no better representative than Mr. Denison (hear); but the whole country—the whole world—would lose its faith in the system of popular representation if you were to send Lord Morpeth to Parliament, to say 'Ay,' and Mr. Denison along with him, to say 'No.' (Laughter.)

The show of hands was then taken. There were, probably, four thousand people within sight of the Sheriff. About four-fifths of them held up their hands for Lord Morpeth, nearly one-fifth for Mr. Denison, and above four-fifths for Mr. Cobden.

Mr. Lascelles, on the part of Mr. Denison, declined to ask for a poll.

The High Sheriff therefore declared Viscount Morpeth and Mr. R. Cobden duly elected. The announcement was received with several rounds of cheering.

NORTHUMBERLAND (NORTH).

The nomination of candidates took place at Alnwick on Saturday morning: C. W. Ord, Esq., proposed the Hon. Charles Bennett, commonly called Lord Ossulston. Bryan Byrrell, Esq., seconded the nomination.

O. B. Creswell, Esq., proposed the Hon. George Algernon Percy, commonly called Lord Lovaine. F. Sitwell, Esq., seconded the nomination.

Lord F. Fitzclarence proposed Sir George Grey. —Prideaux, Esq., of Selby, seconded the nomination.

Lord Ossulston and Lord Lovaine having addressed the electors, Sir George Grey presented himself, and was received with great enthusiasm. It was with no light feeling of the responsibilities attached to the office of their representative that he presented himself as a candidate for their favour. He had the honour then of standing before an agricultural constituency, professing himself a Whig, and with fifteen years' experience, during which he had taken a more than ordinary share in the discussion of the many important subjects which had come under the notice of the Legislature. (Cheers.) He did not want for a seat in Parliament, for he had been six times returned for the borough of Devonport, and would have been still, he had no doubt, honoured with their confidence. In speaking with respect to protection to native industry, the noble Lord (Ossulston) had said that he had resisted the contagion of Sir R. Peel. Now there was one way of resisting contagion, and that was by keeping a long distance from it—the mode adopted by the noble Lord, who thus effectually escaped the contagion raging in the House of Commons, by remaining on the Continent (laughter) until near the close of the session. He would not oppose his noble friend on that account, or venture to dispute the classic taste which led him to visit the Eternal City and to bask beneath an Italian sky, in preference to undergoing the drudgery of the House of Commons; more particularly as, since his return, and during the last three weeks of the session, his attendance had been very constant, and all his votes were, with one exception, in favour of the measures of the Government. (Cheers.) The only protection which the tenant-farmer should hereafter look to would be security of tenure, by means of leases and by fair and reasonable rents; not low rents, but such as would allow reasonable returns to the landlord, and a comfortable living to the tenant. With respect to the Game Laws, he thought no one was justified in keeping a large quantity of game, destroying human food, and apparently for no other purpose than to have published once a year in the newspapers that he and his friends had, on a given day, slaughtered so many head at a battue. (Cheers.) The tenant was entitled to fair and liberal aid from his landlord, for without it he could do but little. He must cultivate the land better, and be allowed all costs of improvement, but to talk of any other protection in these times was absurd. The greatest discouragement to Protection was the present facility of communication all over Europe, as well

as throughout England; and Mr. Hudson, though he professed to be a Protectionist, had done more to render the maintenance of Protection utterly impossible than any man in the kingdom.

The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Sir George Grey and Lord Lovaine. A poll was demanded on the part of Lord Ossulston.

CAMBRIDGE (COUNTY).

The election of three members to serve in Parliament for the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely, took place on Monday at Cambridge.

Mr. I. H. St. Quintin proposed for the fourth time the Hon. Elliot Thomas Yorke as a candidate. Mr. R. D. Fyson seconded the nomination.

The Rev. Algernon Peyton, on presenting himself, was received with deafening cheers. After contrasting the different political aspects of the years 1841 and 1847, he proceeded to say that being in the former year the Chairman of Mr. Townley's Committee, he had calmly withdrawn that gentleman's name from the list of the candidates, in obedience to the expressed opinion of the freeholders, acting in a way he knew to be congenial to Mr. Townley's feelings by not carrying on a factious opposition. He now met with his reward. An 8s. fixed duty had been proposed; that duty would probably have advanced to 10s.; it was refused by the country, and Mr. Townley retired rather than join the ranks of Sir Robert Peel, knowing that Lord John Russell was to be trusted in preference. Shortly before this, Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Buckingham, meeting at the entrance to the Carlton Club, "I wish," said the Duke, "you would do something to turn out these Whigs." "So I will," replied Sir Robert, "if you will give up the Corn Laws." (Laughter.) Mr. Peyton concluded by proposing their old and tried representative, Mr. Richard Greaves Townley. (Cheers.) Mr. Julian Skrine seconded the nomination.

Mr. John Doherty proposed Lord George John Manners. Mr. J. Marshall seconded the nomination.

The High Sheriff called upon any other gentleman who had a candidate to propose to come forward and do so.

The call not having been responded to, Mr. E. Hicks wished to ask a question of the candidates, relative to the propriety of the introduction of the Jews into a Christian Legislature? (Uproar, and cries of "Three cheers for Rothschild, the Jew.") These were given so heartily as to make the building ring.

Mr. E. Yorke replied that it was now admitted that persons of all religious opinions were eligible. Mr. Rothschild was elected, and it now only remained to decide whether or not he could sit. To the question whether he approved of Mr. Rothschild's sitting, he replied that he should vote against it. The majority, however, would doubtless vote for Mr. Rothschild, and he would get in. Mr. Yorke proceeded to say that he had been twelve years their representative, and, on all occasions, had boldly and faithfully professed his opinion where he thought he had a right to do so.

Mr. Townley said he had left Parliament when a great question affecting the agricultural community was in agitation. He had said that he thought the interests of that community safer in the hands of Lord John Russell than Sir Robert Peel, but Lord John had not strength enough to carry the measure he proposed, and it was left to his successor in office to introduce the great changes that had been brought about. The part he had taken was to him a painful one, as when Lord John Russell's Government was tottering he felt it his duty to record his vote against it. He felt that the Government could not stand; but, could he have been assured that the amount of protection then proposed by Lord John would have been secured, or even less, he would have voted with him with pleasure. He did not think that all the evil predicted from Free-Trade would follow, nor that all the good expected would result; at any rate, not for a long period. He trusted that the vital importance of education would be brought home to every man, however humble, and made manifest, if not in his own family, at least in that of his more peaceful, happy, and thriving neighbour.

Lord George John Manners addressed the meeting at some length, amid much interruption. He should, he said, be returned untied, unpugged, and, he feared, unknown; he knew too well to what influence that return was to be ascribed—(cry of "the Duke of Rutland")—quite right—to legitimate and honourable family influence, and not that of property or wealth (pshaw), to the result of a long and honourable confidence between the electors of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely and the family to which he belonged. Although they might find a more able, brilliant, or effective member, they would not find a more honest one. His Lordship next avowed himself a Protectionist, and gave as a reason his belief in the incapability of Britain to compete with the jealous rivalry of foreign countries, and the bad policy of relying on them for our supplies of food. After a vote of thanks to the sheriff, the meeting, which was chiefly comprised of the town's people, dispersed.

SUSSEX (EAST).

The election of two Knights of the Shire, to represent the eastern division of Sussex in Parliament, took place at Lewes, on Monday morning.

Sir H. Shiffner, Bart., proposed Mr. Augustus Elliot Fuller; and Lucas Shadwell, Esq., of Hastings, seconded the nomination.

Sir Charles Lamb, Bart., proposed Charles Hay Frewen, Esq. John Ellman, Esq., seconded the nomination. At the present moment he had no hesitation in saying Free-Trade carried a great many elections. But he would put this question to them—suppose, in a year or two, those whom they sent to support Free-Trade were to turn round and vote against it, what could they do with them? ("Kick them out.") That was precisely what they ought to do. But Sir Robert Peel beat Lord John Russell on a particular point by a large majority, by which he was placed in power; and then he turned round and went further than Lord John had proposed to go. He (Mr. Ellman) should support Lord John Russell in preference to Sir R. Peel, as being the honestest man.

No other candidate being proposed, The Under-Sheriff declared Mr. Frewen and Mr. Fuller duly elected.

SOMERSETSHIRE (EAST).

The nomination of candidates for the Eastern Division of Somerset took place on Tuesday, at Wells, and resulted in the unopposed re-election of the old members, Mr. W. Pinney and Mr. W. Miles. The former gentleman is a Liberal, the latter a Protectionist.

Mr. Knatchbull proposed Mr. William Miles. Mr. R. C. Tudway seconded the nomination.

Captain Scobell proposed William Pinney, Esq., of Somerton Erleigh. Mr. Gore Langton seconded the nomination.

The High Sheriff inquired whether any elector was prepared to nominate a third candidate? None appeared, and he accordingly declared Mr. Miles and Mr. Pinney duly elected.

Mr. Miles, in addressing the electors, reviewed the course he had taken during the late session, and vindicated his conduct in resisting the Free-Trade policy of the late Premier. That talented but unprincipled man had made the word "Conservative" a by-word and a phrase of scorn throughout the land. He had turned his back on every principle he once professed to hold dear, but he had been punished for his perfidy and tergiversation, for he was ejected from power, and in the next Parliament would not, in all probability, have more than one hundred followers. (Hear, hear.) Now, however, that Free-Trade had been made the law of the land, he (Mr. Miles) should not further resist it until it had had a fair trial, but he would prophesy that it would come to no good. He was resolved to give Lord John Russell a fair trial, for he believed that the interests of his constituency and of the country at large were very much safer in the hands of that statesman than in those of Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. Pinney said, he would go to Parliament free and unshackled, to discharge his duty towards his constituents to the best of his ability and discretion, or he would not go there at all.

SURREY (EAST).

The nomination for the eastern division of the county of Surrey took place on Wednesday, at Croydon.

Sir W. Molesworth nominated the Right Hon. Peter John Locke King. Mr. Hyde Palmer seconded the nomination.

Captain Fitzroy then proposed Mr. Alcock, and Sir H. Colebrooke seconded the nomination.

No other candidate being proposed, the High Sheriff declared the Hon. Peter John Locke King and Thomas Alcock, Esqrs., duly elected members to represent the eastern division of the county of Surrey in the next Parliament.

SOMERSET (WEST).

The nomination of members for the western division of Somerset took place on Wednesday. The candidates were Sir A. Hood, Mr. G. A. Moody (Conservatives), and the Hon. P. P. Bouverie and Mr. B. Escott (Whigs).

Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart., proposed the Hon. P. P. Bouverie, and was seconded by Mr. E. A. Sanford.

Sir A. Hood was proposed by Mr. F. Popham, and seconded by Mr. T. Hoskins. Mr. G. A. Moody was proposed by Mr. Wood, and seconded by Capt. Harbin. Mr. B. Escott was proposed by Mr. A. Crosse, and seconded by Col. Hamilton. The show of hands was declared in favour of Escott and Bouverie. A poll was demanded, and the election is to take place on Monday and Tuesday next.

Mr. WALTER AT NOTTINGHAM.—On Tuesday Mr. J. Walter, one of the newly-elected members for Nottingham, made a public *entrée* into the town, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Shortly before eleven o'clock horsemen, carriages, and pedestrians, in immense numbers, with flags and bands of music, set out to meet Mr. Walter on his way from Chitnell, a village about five miles distant from Nottingham. At twelve the cavalcade entered the market-place, amid the vociferous cheering of the assembled multitude, the bands playing "See, the conquering hero comes!" The new member, with his nominators (Mr. Bowley and Mr. Redgate), and the Chairman of his Committee (Mr. T. H. Smith), occupied a splendid open carriage, gaily decorated with laurels and evergreens, and drawn by four beautiful greys. After parading some of the principal streets the procession again entered the market-place about two o'clock, and Mr. Walter and his friends proceeded to the Exchange Hall, where Mr. Bowley read an appropriate congratulatory address to Mr. Walter, who then presented himself at the window, and was greeted with a burst of applause from the dense mass of human beings congregated beneath. He addressed the electors, avowing himself the supporter of similar principles to those advocated by his late father, and particularly denouncing the new Poor-Law. On Tuesday night a public dinner was given to Mr. Walter by his constituents, to celebrate his triumphant return at the recent election for that borough. The entertainment, at which about 150 gentlemen were present, took place in the Exchange-rooms, which were lent by the Mayor.

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF LIVERPOOL.—The quarter's revenue of Liverpool, up to the 5th of July last, amounted to £785,175, against £944,498, the receipts of the corresponding quarter in 1846. The decrease may be accounted for by the fact that in the quarter of 1847 we had no corn duties to assist us, the falling off from this source having been, in the month of June to July 5th, £140,000. The receipts to the 5th were £234,222, against £254,336 in the same period in 1846.

IRELAND.

THE ELECTIONS.

YOUGHAL.—The nomination for this borough last week was made in rather a curious form. The court-house is a miserable room, and it was filled to suffocation. Dr. George Gumbleton Rogers proposed the Honourable Charles Ponsonby as a fit and proper person to represent the borough of Youghal. (Cheers.) Mr. Robert Hudson seconded the nomination. Mr. George Gaggin: I rise to propose for the town Mr. Thomas—Thomas—Chis—Chis—(Laughter.) A Prompter: Chisholm. Mr. George Gaggin: Chisle—chisle'm. Prompter: Chisholm. Mr. George Gaggin: Chisle'm. (A laugh.) Chisle'm. A voice: That he will. (Laughter.) Prompter: Anstey. Mr. Gaggin: Anstey, and I think you will—that is generally find—generally find. (Down he sat amidst laughter.) Dr. Richard Ronayne seconded the motion. Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Anstey having addressed the electors, the High Sheriff declared the show of hands in favour of Mr. Anstey, and a poll was then demanded on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—The nomination took place on Monday, and a fearful scene of riot and turbulence took place between Old and Young Ireland. Four candidates were proposed. Mr. Dowling, of Newcastle, quite unexpectedly put Mr. Smith O'Brien in nomination. The other candidates were Mr. Caleb Powell (Repealer), Mr. Monsell of Tervoe (Liberal Conservative), and Mr. George J. O'Connell (Repealer). The court-house and the passages to it presented a shocking scene of riot. Mr. Monsell, on his way to the court, was hustled, and it is said pistols were exhibited. The Rev. Mr. Kenyon, the Young Ireland clergyman, was roughly used, and the coat nearly torn from his back. Owing to the confusion, it was difficult to ascertain anything with correctness; and the result of the show of hands could not be ascertained. The polling was fixed for Tuesday. The general impression was that Smith O'Brien and Monsell would be returned, but that there would be a desperate contest.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT THE WATERFORD ELECTION.—There was some serious rioting at the election for the City of Waterford last week. The house of Sir Winston Barron's proposer was attacked, and every window broken, and although there was a police force of nearly 200, and two troops of dragoons and infantry, yet no attempt was made to repress the many riots that occurred. On the polling day, the town was completely at the mercy of the mob. Barron and Wyse's voters were either compelled to remain within doors besieged by the mob, or if they had the courage to appear they were instantly pursued, pelted, and violently assaulted, the result of course being that large numbers remained unpollled, who sent to the defeated candidates to say they dared not venture to the booths. Many of Barron's voters were carried off and shut up in the Town Hall against their will, and forced to the poll by the Repealers, and upwards of 200 voters were forced to break their promises. A most respectable tradesman, a member of Barron's committee, had his house attacked the day before the polling, and to appease the mob, rather than endanger the life of his wife, who took to her bed terrified and on the point of her confinement, he went forward and polled for Meagher and O'Connell. During the whole of Friday (last week) the town was literally in the hands of the mob, to the utter disgrace of the authorities. The late members were defeated, but a petition is spoken of.

ANOTHER MURDER.—A shocking murder, deliberately planned for the purpose of more securely plundering the victim, has just been discovered in Galway. The victim was named Lowry, a pig-jobber, and the murderer a man named Monahan, in whose house Lowry took lodgings for the night.

POLICE.

THE CHARGES OF FORGERY AGAINST A CLERK IN SOMERSET-HOUSE.

On Wednesday *William Gates*, chief clerk in the Receiver-General's Office, Somerset-House, was re-examined at Bow-STREET, charged with committing several forgeries, by means of which he obtained considerable sums of money, which he appropriated to his own use.

Mr. Timm, solicitor to the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, attended for the prosecution; and Mr. Seaman for the prisoner.

The first charge was for forging an order and receipt for £137, purporting to be signed by the commissioners for special claims under the income and property tax, and by Mr. Lamford, solicitor to the Drapers' Company, on behalf of the charity connected with that institution, claiming an exemption, the particulars of which have already appeared; and the evidence, which was principally of an official character, being completed, the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

The next charge was for forging an order and receipt for £78 19s., as an exemption from property and income tax for certain dividends described in a claim made on the 24th of June, 1846, purporting to be signed by the commissioners and the solicitor to the Salford and Stanley Burn Charity.

Upon this charge the prisoner was also committed for trial. He was again charged with forging an order and receipt for the payment of £92 5s., purporting to be signed by one Benjamin Hirst, secretary to the Christian Faith Society.

Several witnesses were examined, who proved that every inquiry was made in Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, in Westmoreland, and Somersetshire, but no such person as Benjamin Hirst was ever known.

The witnesses were then bound over, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

TRICKS OF BILL DISCOUNTERS.

At the MANSION-HOUSE, on Wednesday, a man named *John Bull* underwent a second examination on a charge of having, under false pretences, obtained the acceptance of John Alexander, draper, of Kelso, for £200. Mr. Jones attended for the prosecution, and Mr. Wolff appeared for the prisoner.

The prisoner had, it appears, obtained two acceptances for £200 each from Mr. Alexander, having applied for the second in consequence, as he said, of some irregularity in the first, which rendered it unavailable as an instrument to be discounted.

Mr. Wolff submitted to the Lord Mayor that there was not the slightest probability that a Jury would, upon such evidence, convict the prisoner, and that nothing had been adduced calculated to show that he had contemplated a fraud.

The Lord Mayor said the impression upon his mind was, that a very gross fraud had been contemplated by the prisoner, and that a Jury should have the opportunity of deciding upon the merits of the case.

The prisoner was then committed to Newgate.

DEATH OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE OF BRAZIL.—We are sorry to announce the death of Don Afonso, only son of Don Pedro II., and lately heir-apparent to the throne of Brazil. No particulars are stated of the nature of the disease.

DEATH OF VICE-ADMIRAL LITTLEHALES.—We are sorry to announce the death of Vice-Admiral of the Red B. R. Littlehales.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. GRIFFITHS.—The Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Roman Catholic Bishop of the London district, died on Thursday, at his residence in Golden-square.

STOWE.—Within the last few days, the sale of the magnificent domain of Stowe has been announced by one of our contemporaries, so circumstantially as to be "like truth." We are assured, however, that there is no authority whatever for this statement; in addition to the contradiction of the rumour by the auctioneers to whom the sale of the property was stated to have been delegated.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.—The Royal Shakspearean Club, at Stratford-upon-Avon, have just issued a circular, in which they announce their purchase, within the last few days, for the sum of £820, of four tenements; the fourth, "from the continuation of the framed timber front, and from the old doorways, communicating internally, evidently forming part of Shakspeare's Birthplace, but which, in 1771, was separated from it." The price which the Committee have given for this part of the property, and for the advantage of *at once* securing it, may, probably, be referred to, as some indication of the amount required for the purchase of the larger and more valuable portion of it, which, they understand, realises from the rental of the Inn (the Swan and Maidenhead), and the exhibition of the Birthplace from £80 to £100 of annual income. The premises are in a sound state, and if protected, may last for centuries. To the fund for the purchase, his Royal Highness Prince Albert has been graciously pleased to contribute £250, and her Majesty Queen Adelaide, £100. The Committee conclude by soliciting "the aid of their countrymen to enable them to purchase, protect, and preserve all that remains of the dwelling in which was born and nurtured William Shakspeare." Meanwhile, Lord Morpeth and Lord Ellesmere have consented to act as President and Vice-President of the London Committee of the Club; and, in the event of the purchase, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, "would willingly take charge of Shakspeare's House, as a just object of national care." The sale of the property is announced for September 16th; and Mr. Robins has issued the descriptive particulars, to which he has appended a copy from the Register at Stratford, of the Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials of the Shakspeare Family; a plan of the property originally possessed by them, &c. On the same day with the House will be sold the Books of Visitors' Autographs, from 1821 to the present time! and a few lots of oak and walnut-tree furniture, busts, portraits, &c. Too much praise cannot be given to the Shakspearean Club, at Stratford, for their activity in this matter. They have been, since 1835, attempting to preserve and renovate the memorials of the Poet and his family; but their funds had only enabled them to restore the tomb and monument in the chancel of Stratford Church, until the above purchase of part of the natal house. We trust their patriotic movement will be liberally seconded by the public.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(Concluded from page 86.)

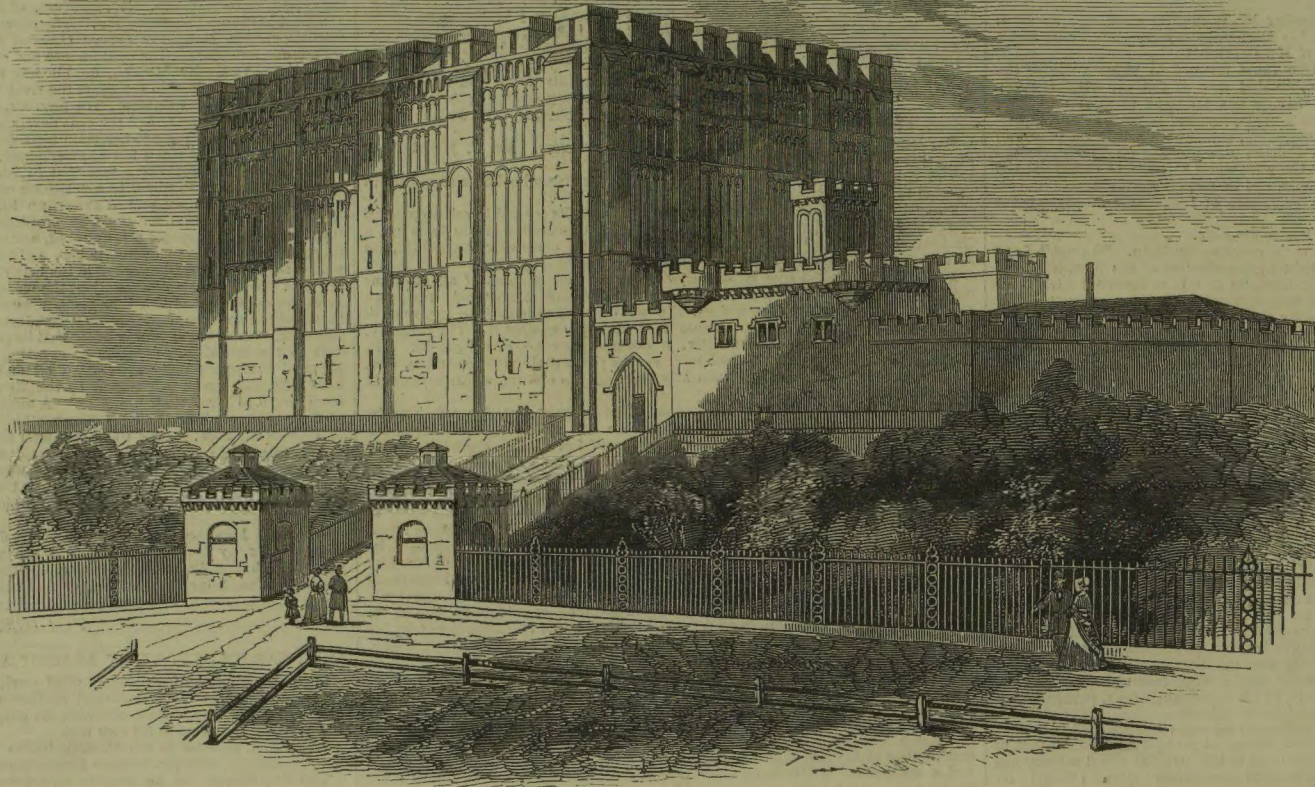
ONE of the most picturesque incidents connected with the recent visit of the Archæological Institute at Norwich, was the gathering of Antiquaries on the walls of Burgh Castle, in Suffolk. The day was a very sunny one, and the attendance larger than was expected. Without the walls was a field of corn ready for the sickle, and within a fine full crop of Swedish turnips. The scene was extremely picturesque. Here were the Marquis of Northampton and Mr. Tucker sketching—Mr. Hallam (the historian of the Middle Ages), and Mr. Milman (the Editor of Gibbon), philosophizing among the ruins—Sir John Boileau (the recent public-spirited purchaser of the Castle, explaining the excavations he had made; Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, wandering delighted amid these interesting memorials, with which he seemed to claim an equal feeling of antiquarian enthusiasm; Mr. Cunningham, the Secretary, hurrying to and fro to keep his company together, that no time might be lost in completing the excursions they contemplated; and the Dean of Westminster, quitting archæology for geology, with his hammer, his bag, and

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, AT NORWICH.

his note-book, breaking, gathering, and describing the nature and qualities of the materials of which the Castle was composed. Nor were ladies wanting to add to the picturesque beauty of the scene. Here were Mrs. Milman and Mrs. Way, the Misses Stanley (daughters of the Bishop), and numerous ladies from Yarmouth and Norwich attracted by something more than female curiosity.

Another picturesque incident connected with the same meeting, and of which we also supply a Sketch, was the part of the Lecture on Norwich Cathedral, delivered by Professor Willis in the Close of the Cathedral. Professor Willis is one of the clearest and most admirable lecturers that ever undertook to lecture. There is no misunderstanding him—he is thoroughly acquainted with his subject—has a lucid arrangement—a good voice, and a clear articulation. Whatever he illustrates he invests with interest; and the principles of Gothic Architecture in his hands is a subject which even interests ladies, who are not all of them, by the way, Mrs. Somervilles in science. The first part of the lecture was delivered in the Public Library, and explained by plans; the second part within and without the Cathedral, and explained upon the spot.

Our Third Engraving represents the Castle of Norwich, a Norman structure, recently recased in what was called twenty years ago, good old Norman; but now we know a good deal better, and can see the gross defects of the restoration. The Castle occupies a fine site, and really commands the city and surrounding country. Some good old genuine Norman work remains within, sufficient to create a wish that the Castle itself had been let alone. Norwich Castle was of a very different character. Burgh Castle may be briefly described as an oblong Roman Castle, with round towers at the angles, and at intervals along the walls. The



NORWICH CASTLE.

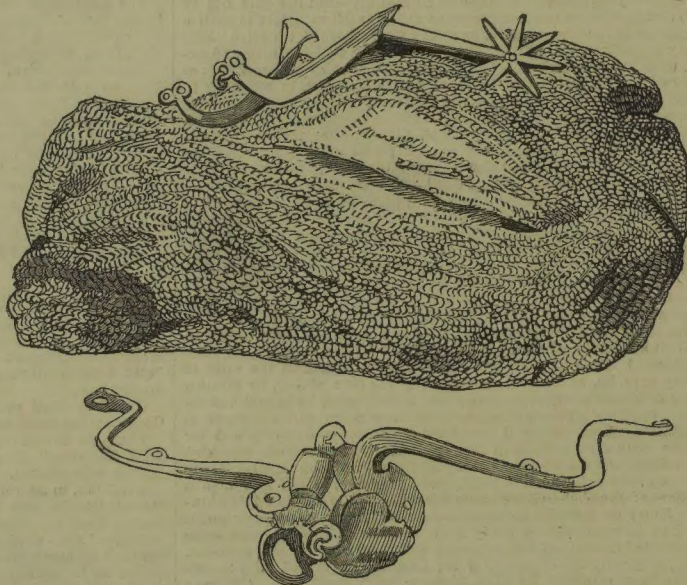
construction is of flint rubble, very massive, with layers of tiles at intervals of about ten feet; the tiles in layers of three, with a space of mortar between each layer, equal to the thickness of the tiles. In the towers, the intervals

A mass of Chain Mail found imbedded in the chalk basin of the Seine, and exhibited by Lord Hastings, was one of the chief curiosities of the Mu-

there was no wall; the overhanging cliff forming a sufficient protection.

The Museum collected for the occasion, and exhibited in a very large room at the Swan, in the Market-place, was one of the very best the Institute has as yet brought together. The multiplicity of objects assembled in the same room—their great antiquarian importance and rarity, to say nothing of their intrinsic value—many being of gold and silver—combined to form a most attractive exhibition. It is a disgrace to the British nation that we have not a collection of the same kind in the British Museum; but it is the fault of this country to refuse to collect when things are proffered, and only to begin to collect when they are dear, and not to be had.

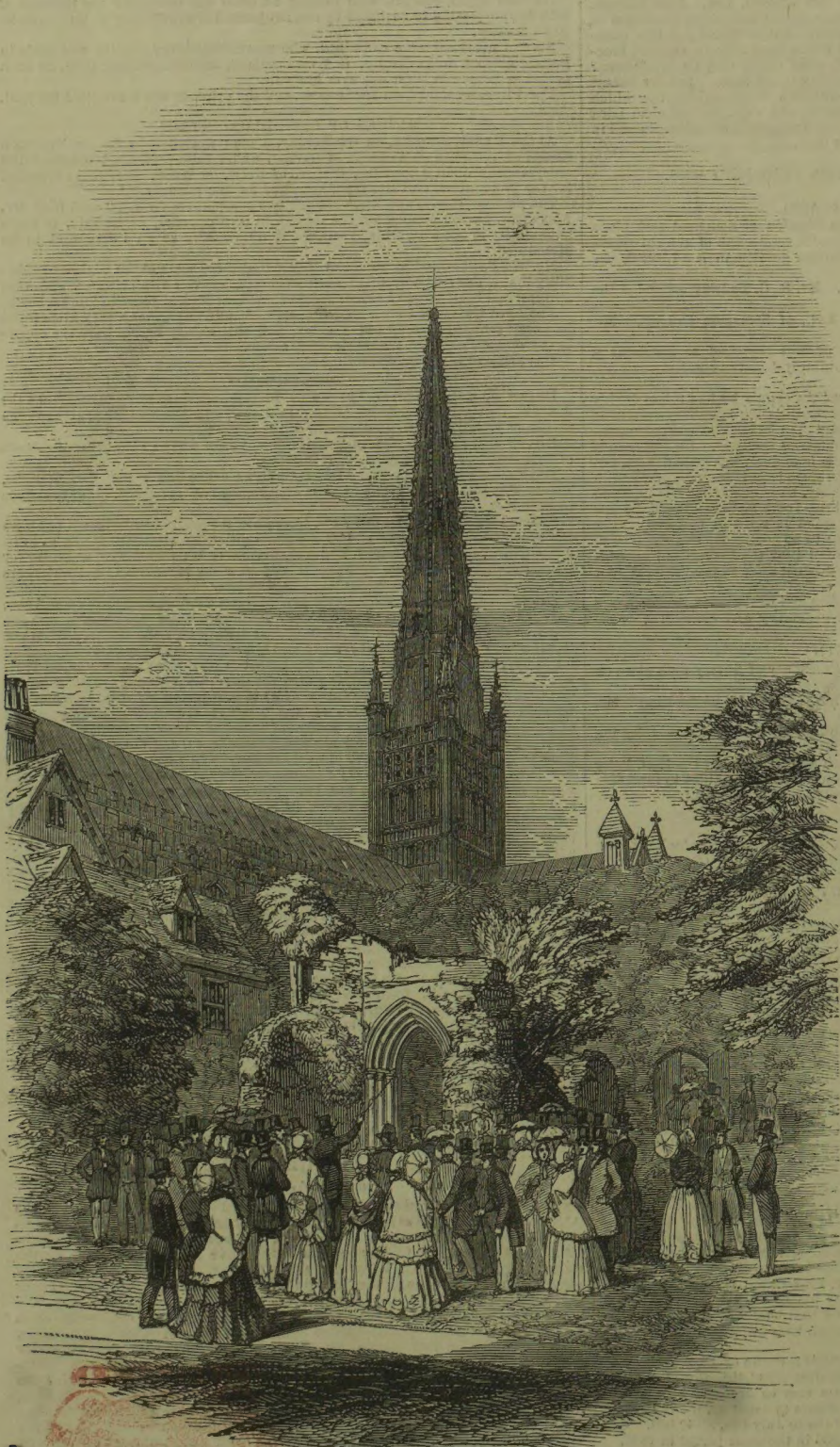
The interest felt in the Museum has induced the Committee of the Institute to keep it open for a week longer—charging one shilling each for the first three days, and making it a free exhibition for the three last. We cordially congratulate the Institute on this very proper step. Nothing they could do or have done, would tend to a better result. Common people begin to consider that there is something of real importance in these old by-gone curiosities: our forefathers knew as much—perhaps more, than ourselves, and that much may be obtained from a careful study of the fabrics of an earlier period. The collection, in many ways, is one of extraordinary interest to the mechanic, the jeweller, the artist, the house decorator, the historian, and the poet. Why should such a collection be dispersed?



MASS OF CHAIN MAIL, IN THE MUSEUM OF THE INSTITUTE, BELONGING TO THE LORD HASTINGS.

are not quite regular, the layers being sometimes closer, sometimes wider apart. The mortar has had pounded brick mixed with it. On the side next the river

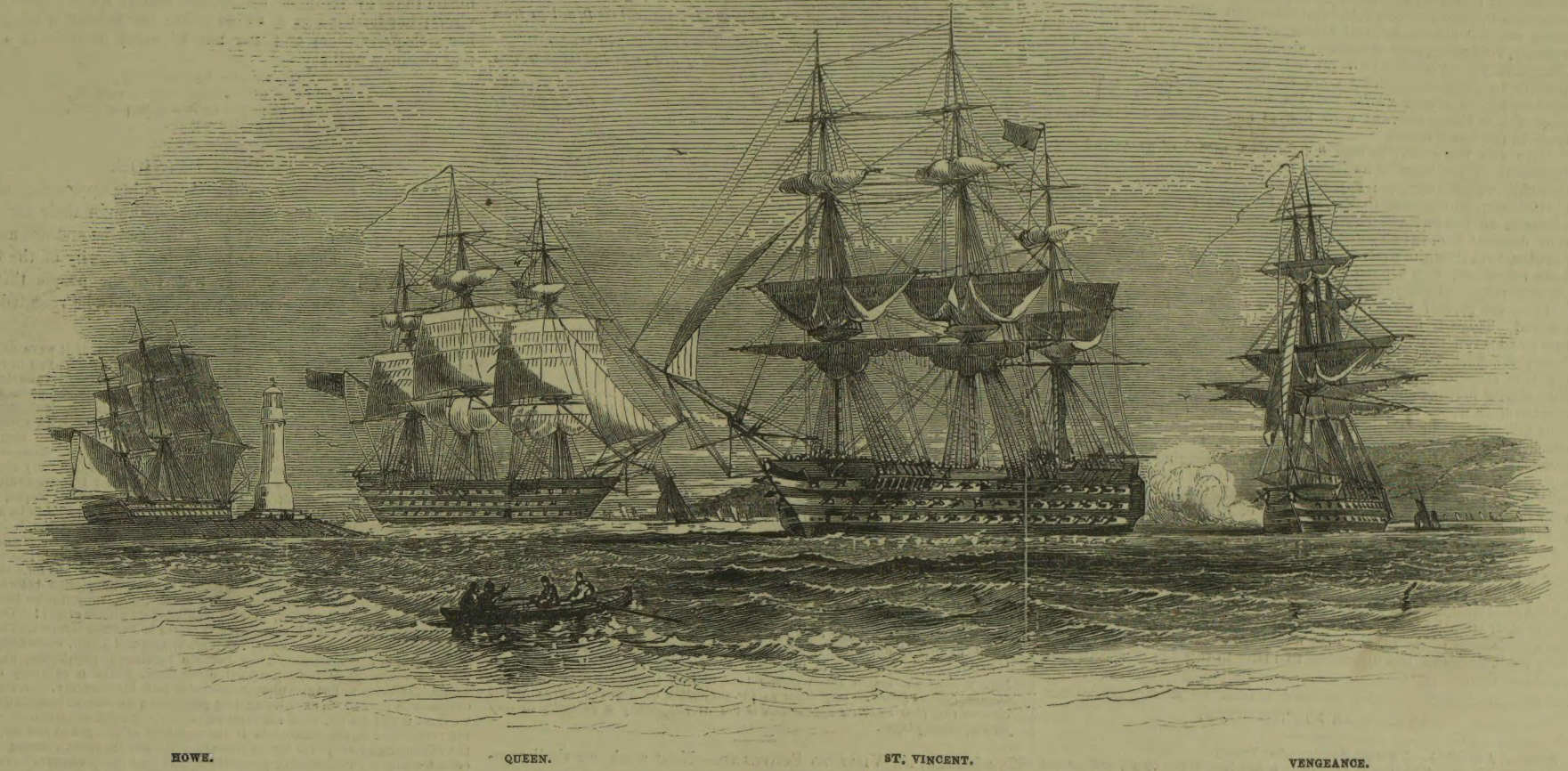
seum. A greater curiosity it would be difficult to find, even in the well stored collection of Sir Samuel R. Meyrick. Of this we give an Engraving. The next meeting of the Institute will be held at Lincoln, in the summer of 1848. Lord Brownlow has consented to preside.



PROFESSOR WILLIS'S LECTURE ON NORWICH CATHEDRAL.



THE EXCURSION TO BURGH CASTLE.



HOWE.

QUEEN.

ST. VINCENT.

VENGEANCE.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S SQUADRON IN PLYMOUTH SOUND—DRAWN BY MR. N. M. CONDY.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S SQUADRON.

THE Squadron, under the command of Sir Charles Napier, consisting of her Majesty's ships, *St. Vincent* (Flag), *Vengeance*, *Queen*, and *Howe*, arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 30th ult. A more lovely sight can scarcely be imagined than these splendid ships presented, entering the beautiful sheet of water that forms the Sound. On passing the Breakwater Light-house, each ship clewed up her sails in succession, as they rounded to, to take up their position in line. No sooner was the anchor gone, than "Way aloft" was the word; and, almost as soon as the cable had run out, the sails were furlled, and the men piped down. Where all are smart, it is invidious to draw a distinction; but the *Queen* appeared to be a little quicker than the others. This is from having been longer in commission; and, no doubt, in the course of a month, it will be difficult to draw a line.

This beautiful Scene has been sketched by Mr. N. M. Condy; and engraved above; showing the *St. Vincent* leading in, and the *Vengeance* saluting; the *Queen* and *Howe* following.

The Squadron were joined, next day, by the *Avenger* and *Strömoli* steamers; and on Sunday morning sailed for Torbay, to meet the *Caledonia*, 120, Captain Dixon. Some other ships were expected to join them at Cork, where they were to proceed in a few days.

FRASCATI.

BY A LADY OF RANK.

At this season of the year, *les bains de mer* are the point of attraction, not only to those who study health, but also to many who, not weary of the gaiety they have been enjoying, seek to prolong the charms of a London Season, while escaping from its dense and heated atmospheres, by repairing to some spot where, without the sacrifice of health, society may still be found. Society, *bien entendue*, under another and more fascinating phase—no longer encumbered with dresses à la Pompadour, nor coiffures à la Renaissance, but society *en dishabille*, *en peignoirs de mousseline*, or *de barèges*. In a word, society, arrayed in that charming simplicity of toilette which, unknowingly, banishes restraint, and induces that species of intimacy almost, as it were, indigenous to all visitors *aux bains de mer* in every part of the known world, save in England, where self-imposed etiquette is preferred to social intercourse. In explanation, or extenuation of this national peculiarity, it must be considered that at none of our watering-places can be found any establishment so conducted that persons of rank and fashion may venture to make it their domicile. This want of a general habitation obliges each family to reside in separate houses, in which houses they live as much to themselves, and as little in common with their neighbours, as

though they were still resident in their London mansions. But, how differently, and how far more agreeably do our neighbours across the Channel arrange for the amusement of those visitors who frequent their coasts to enjoy the bathing season. Nowhere, perhaps, has this system of uniting the charms of agreeable society with the pursuit of health been better understood, nor brought to greater perfection, than at the *Etablissement Frascati*, at Ingouville, which is built, as it were, on the edge of the ocean, the waves of which, at high tide, are often seen to lash against its walls. As a sea view, it is difficult to imagine anything grander or more interesting than this front of the Hôtel presents to the visitor—in the broad ocean, covered with innumerable vessels of all denominations making their way to or from the harbour of Havre, as they may be returning from, or going to near or distant parts of the world.

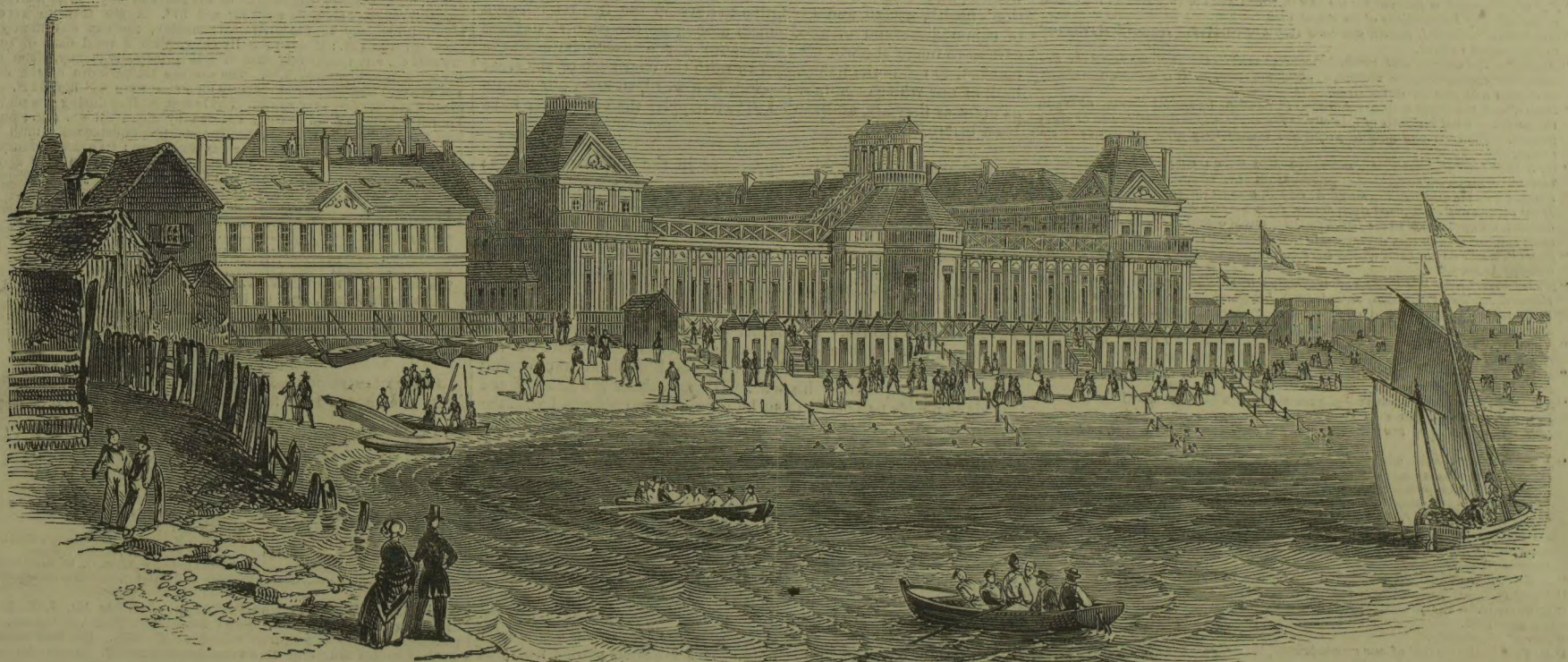
On the opposite side of the building, which is quadrangular, there is a large garden for the use of the residents, and where the town's people are only admitted by paying a certain sum on the evenings when the military band plays, or when there is a ball or concert in the *salon* of the establishment. This *salon*, which is always open to the residents, is one of the most beautiful rooms, both as to its graceful and perfect proportions, as well as to its unique and elegant style of decoration that can anywhere be beheld. Here impromptu concerts and *soirées dansantes* nightly form the *délices* of the young, after the children have retired to rest, weary of all the pleasures, suited to their age, such as swings, wooden horses, &c., &c., which they have been enjoying in the garden.

Contiguous to the *salon* is the *salle-de-billards*, and beyond it a reading-room, in which all the journals of the day are to be found. These three buildings form nearly one side of the quadrangle. Another side is occupied below by the *salons* appropriated for the *table d'hôte*, where covers are sometimes laid in the full season for 140 persons; the average number during the summer months being about eighty. At this *table d'hôte*, which is served every day at half-past five, at the moderate charge of 3 francs ten sous (under 8s.), M. Brédart, the proprietor of the establishment, always presides; and the order, comfort, and *bonne cuisine* it daily presents, render it absurd for any one residing in the hotel to dine in his own apartment. One of the frequent *habitués* of the *table d'hôte* every season, though of course not a resident in the establishment, is the Russian Consul, M. Poggenpohl, whose name, and whose amiable courtesy will be remembered by all who had the honour of Prince Lieven's acquaintance during his embassy to London, at which period M. Poggenpohl was the Prince's secretary. There are three separate *salles* all communicating à *volonté* for the service of the *table d'hôte*. The smallest of these is at present set apart for the dinner of Queen Christina, her family, and suite, who are here *pour les bains*.

Nothing can exceed the simplicity of her Majesty's style of living here. She crosses the garden from her private apartments at all hours of the day in company with her children and their attendants, and proceeds to the beach, or wherever she may be going, without the slightest parade or ostentation. Her Majesty is said to be much pleased with her *séjour*, and means to prolong it for a month.

The Princesse de Ligne has just left the establishment, after a visit of some weeks; Madame la Comtesse de la Redoute, whose brother, the Duc d'Albufera, is married to the daughter of the still handsome Madame Sheiklar; and Madame Montaud, one of the most amiable and charming *élégantes* of Parisian society, are also among the departures; but their apartments have long since been engaged for fresh comers, whose arrivals have only been delayed from the impossibility of being lodged in the establishment. Mademoiselle de Bethune is still here, and still lame from the accident she met with on her journey hither. It appears that this lady's dread of steam is so invincible, that nothing could persuade her to venture on the *chemin-de-fer*, or trust herself on board the *bateau-au-vapeur*, and she therefore came from Paris in the now almost obsolete style of travelling—her own carriage, with post horses. Either from want of habit in the horses, or the position, or from some other cause which has not been assigned, a trifling accident occurred; and Mlle. de Bethune, too terrified to reflect on the danger of the act she was committing, jumped out of the carriage, and received such severe injury that she is now only able to walk with the aid of crutches, after being carried about in a chair for some weeks.

Those individuals who partake of this lady's aversion to steam will not feel themselves reassured by the deplorable accident that happened to his Majesty Louis Philippe's new yacht, the *Comte d'Eu*, which had been built here, during the night after she left the harbour to proceed to Cherbourg. It seems almost incredible that a vessel built under such circumstances, for such a purpose, and with such peculiar care bestowed on each part of her construction, should have numbered among her crew one so totally careless or ignorant of the duties of his department as the unhappy man whose inattention caused the death of so many brave comrades. Some persons, on recovering from their first dismay, could not avoid seeing in the circumstances of this explosion—when his Majesty was not on board—another manifestation of that special Providence which seems to avert all evil from him personally, and argue that this accident will ensure double caution before Louis Philippe embarks in his yacht; while others, on seeing her towed back into harbour with her masts half lowered, in mournful token that she was bearing back the dead and the dying, looked on her with a shudder, and seemed to consider her as a doomed vessel, placed for ever, by her early scene of death and desolation, beyond the pale of service for pleasure or amusement.



FRASCATI.—LES BAINS DE MER.

But, to resume the subject of this article. It would be unfair, while speaking of the Hôtel Frascati, not to remark, that, independent of all the comfort and *agrémens* this establishment ensures to its visitors, from its peculiar situation, and its own resources, how many other charms are offered to strangers by the delightful rides and drives, the picturesque sites, and the almost unrivalled prospects with which its immediate vicinity, half plain, half mountain, abounds. The view from the Côte d'Inguville must be seen to be properly appreciated. It would be impossible to imagine anything more brilliant, more splendid, or more enchanting, as a *coup-d'œil*—than the sort of upper town built on the sides of this Côte, crowned with flowers and verdure, and reflecting itself in the broad ocean.

Here and there may be seen a palace—a model of grace and good taste—raising majestically its Italian roof, or its graceful cupola, above its richly-wooded terraces; appearing to look with disdain on the mercantile town, which, nevertheless, holds fast, in its warehouses and its *entrepôts*, all the fortunes which enrich and adorn these villas. At a short distance from the above-mentioned palaces may be seen a modest pavilion, with its white walls and its green blinds—probably belonging to some speculator, who has not yet realised his enterprise—or affording a peaceful retreat to some quiet English family.

There are several ways by which this "mountain town" may be reached. There is a narrow, winding road, by which equestrians venture; and even the carts loaded with vegetables, fruit, and flowers from this *banlieue* to the Havre market descend. There are occasionally flights of steps roughly cut in the side of the mountain, which in places rises almost perpendicularly—an ascent by which saves the traveller a quarter of an hour's time in his eager walk to the summit of this verdant hill. Somewhat further distant from the town will be found an excellent road, accessible to any sort of equipage. This road is lined with houses, at first somewhat close to each other, belonging to persons still engaged in trade, but becoming further separate as they grow into pavilions and palaces. It is impossible for description to do justice to the view from the summit of this mountain, of which a French poet has observed—

Après Constantinople, il n'est rien de plus beau.

Nor is it only to the lover of picturesque sites and romantic scenery that the vicinity of Havre offers pleasure and amusement. The historian and the antiquary would find much matter, with ancient lore, well worthy of their attention; while the colossal wealth, and the gigantic mercantile speculations of its inhabitants, would render a sojourn, even in the town itself, desirable and agreeable to many in this age of speculation and invention.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 15.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 16.—The Sun rises at 4h. 48m.; is due East at 6h. 49m.; and sets at 7h. 19m.
TUESDAY, 17.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—The Length of the Day is 14h. 24m.; and that of the Night is 9h. 36m.
THURSDAY, 19.—The Moon enters her first Quarter at 5h. 1m. a.m.
FRIDAY, 20.—Venus sets at 8h. 4m. p.m.; Mars rises at 9h. 23m. p.m.; and Souths at 4h. 29m. after midnight.
SATURDAY, 21.—Saturn rises at 7h. 37m. p.m.; and Souths at 52m. after 12 o'clock.
Venus is now fast approaching the Sun, but may still be seen near the western horizon in the evening twilight, and appears of a fine crescent form, when viewed through a telescope.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 30	4 45	5 2	5 20	5 35	5 50	6 10
6 30	6 50	7 10	7 38	8 10	8 45	9 30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M.P."—In the months of August and September, the sun is in the signs Virgo and Libra; the moon, therefore, when near full in these months, is in the signs Pisces and Aries. These signs make a much less angle with the horizon of places having considerable latitude, than the opposite part of the Eclipse; therefore, a greater portion of them rises in a given time than an equal portion of any other part of the Eclipse; consequently, there will be less difference between the times of the moon's rising day by day, when she is thus situated. This must, however, happen every time she is in this part of her orbit, yet it is only remarkable when she happens to be full; and this can only be in the harvest months.—See "Illustrated London Almanacks," 1846 and 1847, September.

"G. T., Dumfries, is thanked.

"Trio"—The surname of Prince Albert is Busici.

"A Constant Reader" should apply, respecting the Paris journal, to Mr. Thomas, news-agent, Catherine-street, Strand.

"Prior," Ilminster.—It is a popular error to suppose that the circumstance of a funeral passing along a private highway establishes a public right of way. (See "Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated," p. 253.) The document should be stamped.

"A Sportsman."—The price of Mr. Scrope's work on deer-stalking has been reduced to twenty shillings. It is an improved edition of the work published at £2 2s.

"J. A., Bury."—Address, Woolwich. The patronage of the Royal Navy is lodged solely with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

"Winney."—Rubbers and Paper for taking fac-similia of Monumental Brasces may be purchased of Mr. Bell, bookseller, Fleet-street.

"A Subscriber" Glasgow.—We cannot speak as to the "Distribution Society" in question; but, if the plan be by lottery, it is illegal.

"Charles."—The yearly rent of Chambers in the principal Inns of Court varies from £20 to £100. In the smaller Inns the rent is, in some cases, as low as £12.

"Speyrans" Liverpool.—The Engraving in question cannot now appear.

"A Constant Reader" should address either of the Artists named, at one of the publishers of the works illustrated by them.

"A Correspondent" informs us (in correction of our statement at page 66) that Mr. Freshfield, one of the candidates at the recent City election, resigned the appointment of Solicitor to the Bank, in 1840, and was succeeded by his son, of the same Christian name. At the same time, Mr. Freshfield retired from the firm in Bank-buildings, and was called to the bar.

"P.," of Plumstead, is thanked for the Sketch, which shall be engraved in the course of our series of Illustrations of the Royal Visit.

"Ignoramus."—Lord J. Russell was born 19th August, 1792. He was first returned to Parliament in 1820.

"Omega."—The written and printed character used by the Russians is not the Roman letter employed by the English, French, and Italians. It is a character almost as distinct and peculiar as the Greek.

"Louisa."—A marriage may be solemnised in London, by special license, although the parties are not residents of that city. The expense of a license is two or three pounds. The ceremony may be performed immediately after the license is obtained.

"W. S. B., Liverpool."—Mr. A., marrying Miss B., an only child, is entitled to bear her arms on an escutcheon of pretence; and the husband of their only child should carry the quartered arms of A. and B. also on an escutcheon of pretence. If the parties could not prove their descent from the families whose arms they have adopted, an application to the Herald's Office would obtain for them a grant of the same ensigns, with certain differences to mark their particular house.

"D. M. P."—We do not know of any work on German Heraldry similar to "Burke's General Armory."

"Mickey Free."—The late Duchess of Wellington was Catherine, third daughter of Edward Michael Pakenham, second Lord Longford. Her Grace was born in 1772, married in 1806, and died in 1831. "Hart's Army List," published by Murray, is the best guide to the information required by our Correspondent.

"M. and C., of Speenhamton."—Ung je servirai, "One will I serve," is the motto of the Earl of Carnarvon. Ung is the old way of spelling Un.

"E. L."—Lord Granville Somerset is nephew of Lord William Somerset, and only brother of the present Duke of Beaufort.

"A Young Astronomer," Ipswich.—No comet was seen with the naked eye near the sun, but, the day was very cloudy, or it very probably would have been so seen. It was seen by two persons, with the assistance of telescopes, when very near the sun.

"A Military Companion of the Bath" informs us that the Cross of a C.B. is almost invariably used as an addition to the coat of arms; and brings to our notice the reformed statutes, published in the Supplement to the London Gazette of the 25th May, 1847, for the government of the Order of the Bath; whereby it is ordained "that it shall be lawful for the Companions of this Most Honourable Order to suspend or representation of their ribband and badges, civil or military, as the case may be, from the bottom of the escutcheon containing their armorial bearings."

"J. H., Holb."—The Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.

"P. C., Ryde."—We do not undertake to decide wagers.

"P. C. G. W."—The present system of Penny Postage first came into operation in the year 1839.

"Flora."—Certainly.

"Y. N."—To the best of our remembrance, the narrative is not biblical.

"Brecos's" defence will be a valid one.

"T. F. C., a Sailor."—The Macedonian, in our last Number, was drawn by a first-rate Marine Artist.

"D. T., City-road," states that the Macedonian is not an American but British built frigate; and that she was captured by the Americans nearly about the same time that we took the Chesapeake (in 1813).

"A Sketcher" and "Y. Z." should apply to the School of Design, Somerset House.

"A Subscriber," Stockton, is thanked for the Sketch; but we have not room to engrave it.

"J. W. M., Ireland."—The address of Messrs. Stephenson and Bidder, the engineers, is 24, Great George-street, Westminster.

"J. W. M. L., Leith."—Received.

"L. G., Dublin," is thanked; but we had previously received the Drawings from our own Artist at Dublin.

"R., Exeter."—The Salesmen Exhibitors live mostly in Leadenhall Market.

"A Young Cambrian."—One-half of the property of J. J., who died intestate, goes to his widow, and the remaining half to his sister.

"J. M. O." should consult Harris's Post-Office Guide.

"A Constant Subscriber."—The address of the British Association for the Relief of the Distressed Irish and Scotch is South Sea House, Threadneedle-street.

"Miles."—Any sum, in the Funds.

"Viator."—A reasonable time—we think, one month.

Mr. Richard Payne Knight, the munificent patron of learning and the fine arts, bequeathed his collection of ancient bronzes, medals, pictures, and drawings, worth £50,000, to the British Museum.

"Halfpenny."—Like many other terms, Translation cannot be briefly defined. (See an excellent article on the term, in the "Penny Cyclopædia.")

"A Well-wisher" is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketch.

"A Constant Subscriber," Falmouth, should address his inquiry to Mr. Wright, agricultural bookseller, 51, Haymarket.

"J. G."—Enigma—declined.

"T. H."—We have not room for the long letter.

"Q. E. Z."—For tests of the wholesomeness of Mushrooms, see the "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts."

"A Subscriber," Hillingdon, is recommended to write to Sir Wm. Hooker, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, respecting the Tussack Grass.

"Emily," Farnham.—Sonnet declined.

"W. J." should apply to the proprietor of a swimming bath.

"An Amminster Subscriber."—The parties have a right to vote.

"W. J. M."—Apply for the Accordion Instructor, to Mr. Coule, May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane.

"J. M., Neath."—The old superstition of the preservative effect of the child's caul is not yet worn out.

"J. H. J., Bristol."—To prepare copying ink, add a little sugar to ordinary black ink.

"G. B. S."—Apply for the Order of Confirmation to Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard. There are five Nos. in each Half-crown Part of our Journal.

"J. W. W., Gloucester."—We are not in possession of the address.

"S. S." may find a complete description of the Automaton Chess-Player in Sir David Brewster's "Natural Magic."

"J. W. N., Bristol; and "Quid Nunc."—The Queen's Speech was unavoidably omitted in a small portion of the Country Edition of our Journal of July 24.

"E. W., Southsea, Hants."—We quite agree that "the Aphid has existed for ages past." Some commentators even consider that the Hebrew word which is rendered in our translation of Joel, "caterpillar," and in the Septuagint, "επιουρη," is equivalent to "Aphis and Fungus." In former Numbers we have figured the insects which mostly tend to keep these creatures within due bounds, and we have full confidence in the perfection of Nature's works to feel assured that their excessive appearance is but as temporary a calamity as any former insect plague.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—Next week, we shall commence a Series of PICTURESQUE ENGRAVINGS of the ROYAL TOUR AND VISIT; from Sketches by Mr. LANDELLS.

BACK NUMBERS.

All Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers," and be charged each sixpence extra.

The Back Numbers are now reprinted; and any single Number from the commencement may be had by remitting One Shilling to the Office, or to any Bookseller or News-agent.

The Volumes and Parts will be charged the same as usual, viz., Volumes, 18s.; Parts, 2s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1847.

THE return of Mr. Cobden for the West Riding of Yorkshire is the event of the week, and one of the most significant results of the Election. It was a spontaneous tribute to the Leader of the last great popular movement, and the return puts an end altogether to the idea of a Protectionist reaction. The party that defeated Lord Morpeth on the very question of Free-Trade, confess that they cannot make the least resistance to the man in whom that principle is embodied. It is one of those great changes in public opinion that are resistless. The representation of Yorkshire has always been one of the most honourable of the roll of Parliament: the population, energy, extent, and wealth of the district give its member a degree of power and influence few other constituencies can bestow. Thus, when Mr. Denison unseated Lord Morpeth at the last General Election, the victory was thought almost a decisive blow to his party and their policy of removing restrictions. So it was—for a time. But it is much easier to scatter a party than to annihilate a principle: the two are combined something like body and spirit—the latter surviving to avenge the murder done upon the first. The "trenched gashes" on the head of Banquo did not prevent his ghost from taking his place at the festival, and pushing the usurper from his stool; and what was ignominiously slain in the person of Lord Morpeth in 1841, revives in the person of Mr. Cobden in 1847—so strong and powerful, that resistance to it is impossible. Every member of the newly chosen Legislature should adopt Lord Morpeth's words, and remember them constantly, for they include the whole duty of a Government:—"I trust that the Parliament now about to be called together, to take counsel for the good of the realm, may so advise and so act as to preserve peace without and concord within—as to deepen the springs of the nation's health, wealth, and strength—to develop the free interchange of commodities and of good offices among all the countries of the earth—to make the world's exuberance our own—to improve the comfort, to refine the habits, and to raise the character of the great bulk of our whole community—and, in a word, to keep our people as great as they are, and to make them happier than they ever have been before."

THERE must be something oppressive in the duties of Royalty; for, if we can credit common rumour, there are no less than four European Monarchs at this moment thinking or talking of abdication. They are the Kings of Holland and Belgium, the Emperor of Russia, and the Queen of Spain. From what we have seen, even in recent times, there is nothing in this way absolutely impossible. The father of the present King of Holland resigned his throne in his old age—for love; but the present King can hardly have the same motive. His father-in-law is quite alarmed at the hold these ideas of renunciation have got in the family, and has arrived at Amsterdam expressly to dissuade him from uncrowning himself and unqueening his wife. His neighbour the King of the Belgians pleads bad health; but he is so closely connected with the old diplomatist of the Tuileries that no one believes him. The idea of any King married to a daughter of Louis Philippe abdicating, is too monstrous to be credited. There is more probability of such an act from the Emperor of Russia: there is madness lurking in the blood of the Romanoffs; and we have in Charles the Fifth an example of absolute power abandoned in disgust. Constantine, the brother of Nicholas, refused to ascend the throne, conscious of the mental defect that sank him at times into a mere savage, as bloody as any of the monsters who have been the rulers of Russia—and they are many. The admission of incapacity and the refusal to be placed in a position where it might have worked such fearful mischief, are the best points in Constantine's character—almost the only redeeming ones. Has Nicholas grown weary of power? It is unlikely, but still not impossible. To be the one point and pivot on which the whole fabric of the empire of Russia rests is enough to break down any intellect, and make it long for repose. The abdication of the Queen of Spain would excite less

surprise than any: that everything has been done to disgust and drive her into a false position is evident. She seems to be completely in the toils; and, if it is the object of the intrigue to make the throne vacant, it may be better done by persuading her to abdicate than by stronger measures. She is quite deprived of advisers; her husband is a sullen idiot; her mother is leagued with her arch-persecutor; and she has so many sources of vexation, that she may well say—

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perked up in a glittering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.

FRENCH OPINION.

WE last week remarked on the threatening appearance of public affairs in France. The Paris journals, though their language is restrained by the operation of laws that can be and are most arbitrarily enforced, speak in terms of great severity of the Government and its system, and utter truths of the people themselves, which, if stated by a foreigner, would probably be resented. Here is an extract from the *Presse* :—

Oh Robert Peel! why are you not Minister in France, if it were only for one session? What prodigies so easy to be accomplished, would you not perform! England at present is contending against the entire world, the globe having become too small for her. France, on the contrary, is still too great in comparison with her population, which may be doubled without danger to her agriculture, deficient in credit, and deficient in instruction, in her manufactures, in confidence, in commerce, in her marine, without activity, without commerce. England is 80 years of age, if we calculate by the date of her manufactures. France is but 25. Will she still longer waste her youth, which might be so fruitfully and so nobly employed? What a valuable time she has lost! What immense resources she has neglected! No, it is not to the magnitude of her public works, nor to the too great number of railroads conceded, that the present crisis is to be attributed. We must ascribe it to other causes more various and more profound. We must attribute it first, and above all, to the paucity of men of capacity amongst us, and to the little value we set upon original ideas. We possess brilliant wit, but we are deficient in sound understanding. Common sense has forgotten to become naturalized in France. In every case we set the plough before the oxen, art before sciences, manufactures before agriculture, superfluities before necessities, luxury before comfort, private credit before public credit! Our farmers become proprietors when our proprietors ought to become farmers. The children of our merchants and manufacturers learn Greek and Latin, when they ought to learn German and English. They become barristers, physicians, and writers, through contempt of their paternal professions, whilst a contrary disposition would lead them to fortune more honourably and more surely. As soon as a company is formed we exclaim against coalitions; as soon as speculation appears we treat it as jobbing, as if the most exquisite wine did not commence by being the produce of fermentation—as if the maturity of the grape had not generally the effervescence of youth for its prelude. We too frequently forget that many eccentricities are repressed of themselves, and that many dangers have ceased to exist solely because they had arisen. We know not where our Government is leading us, nor does itself know, and when we ask the question, it escapes the difficulty of giving a precise answer by the vagueness of grand speeches. We have no object in view. We suffer the peace we enjoy to lie fallow—that fertile soil which would return a hundredfold all that we could expend upon it.

The *Constitutionnel* says.—

Everything around us progresses towards liberty; everywhere Governments are obliged to reckon with that power of ideas, which increases every day. France alone has not her part in the rich harvest which she herself has sown, and which appears to be reaped altogether by the labourers of the eleventh hour. What is the conduct of the French Government? At home, it is endeavouring to root up, one after another, all the germs of liberty and progress; it recoils before the employment of any means, however wretched they may be, to put down in the heart of the populations every generous aspiration, every disinterested idea; it infuses into the country egotism, sordid calculations, and the disdain of every patriotic sentiment; it makes use of corruption as of opium to lull to sleep a people which was the missionary of liberty, as Poland was its martyr. Abroad, not being able to force liberty back, it endeavours to impede its course. In England it eulogised the leaders of the Tories until the day they became Liberals; it sought the alliance of the ultra-Tories, in the hope of overturning the Whigs, still tottering in power.

After sketching the policy of France in Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy—in all repressive and retrograde—it continues:—

Is it necessary for us to say what French diplomacy has effected in Spain, and what part it desired to play in Portugal? Sterility, abortion, or scandal are the fruits produced everywhere by the policy of October 29; could it be otherwise? A Liberal Government which denies liberty, a Government raised to power by insurrection, and which imitates divine right, a Government springing from a reaction against the political influence of the clergy, and which endeavours at present to revive for its profit that influence, cannot find any other means of acting than corruption, and cannot produce anything but what is wretched. The effects are similar to the causes.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been cold and dull; the sky has been principally covered by cloud. The wind has been mostly from the S.W. The temperature has been somewhat below the average of the season.

The following are some particulars of each day:—Friday, the sky was generally overcast, till 6 p.m., and nearly cloudless after that time, till midnight. Rain was falling during the previous night, and part of the afternoon of Thursday: the amount collected was nearly one inch. The direction of the wind, on Friday, was N.W. The average temperature of the day was 62½°. The extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 40° and 106°. Saturday, the sky was mostly covered by clouds throughout the day. The direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day, 61½°; the extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 43° and 122°. Sunday, the amount of cloud was variable; at times, the sky was wholly covered, at other times only partially; the least cloud prevailed during the evening. At about half-past two o'clock, several claps of thunder were heard in the N.W. One very vivid flash of lightning was seen at 2h. 34m. 20s., followed by thunder in 5 seconds afterwards; so that the storm approached within one mile of this place. The direction of the wind was chiefly S.W. The average temperature of the day was 58½°. Monday the sky was nearly wholly covered by clouds throughout the day: their principal modifications were cirrostratus, scud, and fleecy clouds. The direction of the wind was S.S.W.: the average temperature of the day was 58½°. The extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 40° and 92°. Tuesday, the sky was cloudy throughout the day: rain was falling occasionally. The direction of the wind was S.S.W. The average temperature of the day was 56½°. The extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 43° and 87°. A few meteors were visible at night, principally in the N.W. Wednesday, the sky was mostly covered by cloud till 10h. a.m.: it was partially clear, with a good deal of sunshine, till towards 4h. p.m.: after this time it was principally cloudy. The directions of the wind were W. and W.S.W. The average temperature of the day was 64°. The extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 48° and 124°. Wednesday night was close and very warm. The lowest reading during the night was 62½°. Thursday, the sky was chiefly covered by cloud till 8h. a.m.; and after this time the amount was variable, mostly consisting of detached cumuli. The direction of the wind was W.S.W. The day was warm: its average temperature was 71°. The extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 127° and 50°. The average temperature of the week was 61½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings of each day were:—

Friday,	Aug. 6	the highest during the day was 68½ deg., and the lowest was 56½ deg.
Saturday,	7	73
Sunday,	8	65
Monday,	9	66½
Tuesday,	10	61½
Wednesday,	11	75
Thursday,	12	82
Blackheath, Friday, Aug. 13, 1847.		J. G.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c.

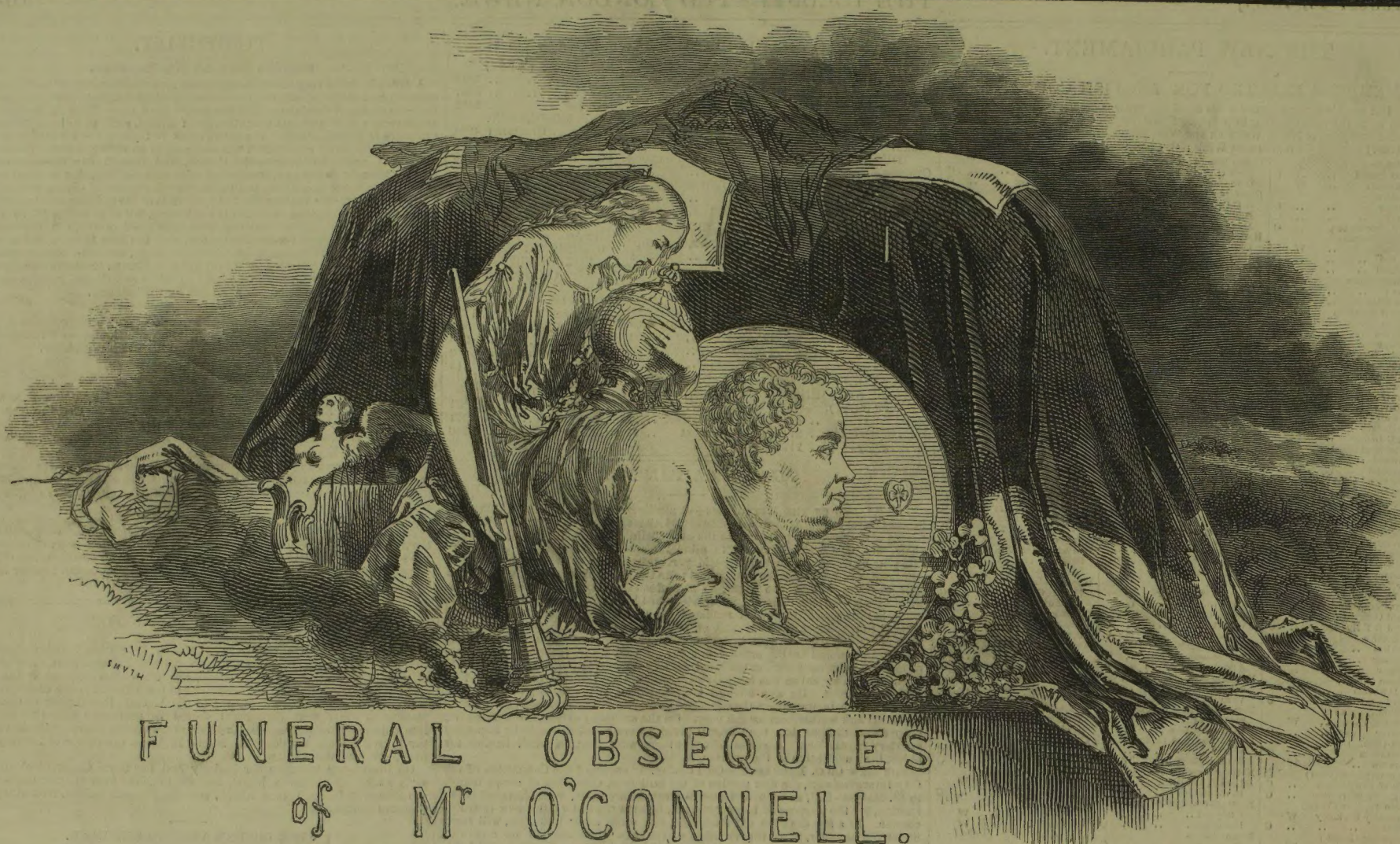
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE, 1847.

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed this examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.	
Ball, R. D., University College	Devenish, S. W., Guy's Hospital
Beck, T. S., University College	Drew, J., Royal Manchester School of Med.
Black, C., Edinburgh School of Medicine	Griffith, S., King's College
Bramwell, C. C., University College	Jago, F. W. P., London Hospital
Bridgewater, T., King's College	Lynch, J. C., King's College
Chuckerbutty, S. C., University College	Morris, J., University College
Clapp, W. T. G. W., University College	Shelley, H., Guy's Hospital
Cubitt, G. K., King's College	Willett, J., Guy's Hospital
SECOND DIVISION.	
Bailey, J., University College	McCrear, W. S., George's Hospital
Frankly, E. J., University College	Parfitt, H., King's College
Green, T., Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland	Sankay, W. H. O., St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Kingdon, G. R., St. Bartholomew's Hospital	Whitaker, E., Royal Manchester Sch. of Med.

THE LATE MR. BETTS, THE DISTILLER.—The late Mr. J. T. Betts, formerly distiller of Smithfield Bars, late of Broomfield House, Clapham, Surrey, died possessed of personal property valued at £60,000. His business he had relinquished to his four sons at a valuation of £20,000. He has bequeathed to his wife, who is the sole acting executrix, the interest of £30,000, and leaves her the carriages, horses, plate, &c., absolutely, and a specific sum. To his son William £1,000, for services rendered in the business, beyond his share. The books to be divided equally among his six children, who are the residuary legatees over all his property.



In our Journal of last week, we briefly recorded the arrival of the Remains of Mr. O'Connell, in Dublin, on the 2nd inst.; and, in the journal of the preceding week, we illustrated the resting of the Remains in the Church of Notre Dame, at Havre. From the latter point we now propose to commence our graphic memorial of the Last Honours paid to the Remains of "the Liberator;" necessarily selecting only the leading details of the Obsequies, and more especially those of the Scenes and Incidents pictured by our Artist, Mr. James Mahony.

It appears that the Remains, instead of being sent from London through Liverpool, as we stated, were, on Monday evening, the 26th ult., received at Chester, by railway, and there deposited in the Roman Catholic chapel. They were next placed in the outer coffin, which had been prepared by Mr. Gardner, cabinet-maker; but as the homeward journey had been performed more rapidly than

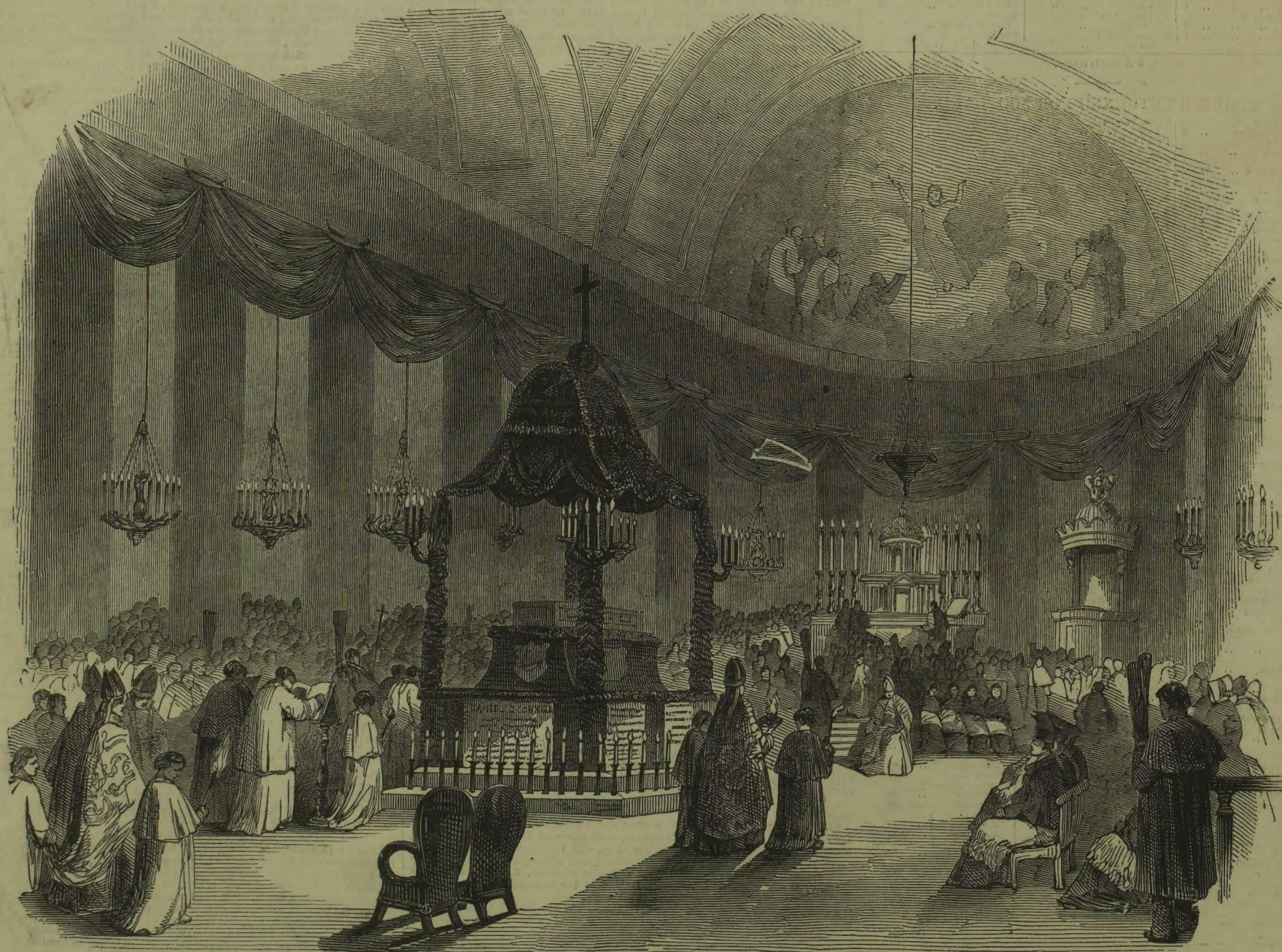
had been anticipated, the body rested at Chester until Sunday. Four masses were then celebrated at the Chapel, where also a sermon was preached.

At half-past one, P.M., on Sunday, the Remains were removed from the Chapel, and placed on a special train to be conveyed to Birkenhead. They reached here in about an hour, and were immediately embarked on board the City of Dublin Company's steamer, the *Duchess of Kent*, Captain Jones, then lying in the Birkenhead Dock. The steamer sailed for Dublin at three o'clock, on Monday morning, the 2nd instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS AT DUBLIN.

The hour named for the arrival of the *Duchess of Kent* steamer in the Bay was two o'clock, and for some hours previously, every barge in the harbour was crowded with people. Early in the morning, Mr. John O'Connell, accompanied by his son Daniel, proceeded to sea from Kingstown, in his yacht, the *Nimrod*, to meet the steamer which bore the remains of his lamented father, and to

apprise the parties on board of the arrangements made for their reception. At about half-past eleven, the *Duchess of Kent* hove in sight in the offing, on which the *Nimrod* immediately bore down and boarded her. The steamer (as did also the yacht) carried colours half-mast high. She was, when hailed by the yacht, steering direct for Kingstown harbour; but, on being boarded by Mr. John O'Connell, changed her course, and headed up the bay, taking the *Nimrod* in tow. As the flotilla neared and passed the harbour of Kingstown, all the vessels at anchor there hoisted their colours, and instantly lowered them half-mast high. Signal guns were fired from the steamer, which were answered from the harbour. The *Nimrod*, on approaching the *Duchess of Kent*, in addition to lowering her flag, gave the usual naval mourning salute, firing minute guns to the number of seventy-one, corresponding with the years of the deceased. As the *Duchess of Kent* proceeded at half speed up the Bay, she was met and boarded by Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. Morgan O'Connell, the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, the Very Rev. Dr. Yore, and several of the relatives and friends of the Liberator.



THE OBSEQUIES IN MARLBOROUGH-STREET CHAPEL.

FUNERAL OF MR. O'CONNELL.—THE SKETCHES BY MR. JAMES MAHONY.

who were on board the *Arran Castle*. The *Duchess of Kent* was at once recognised by her bearing the usual mourning insignia. From her foretop-mast floated the green burgee, with the Irish harp; the union jack, hung from the peak, and the red ensign at the mainmast, all half-mast high.

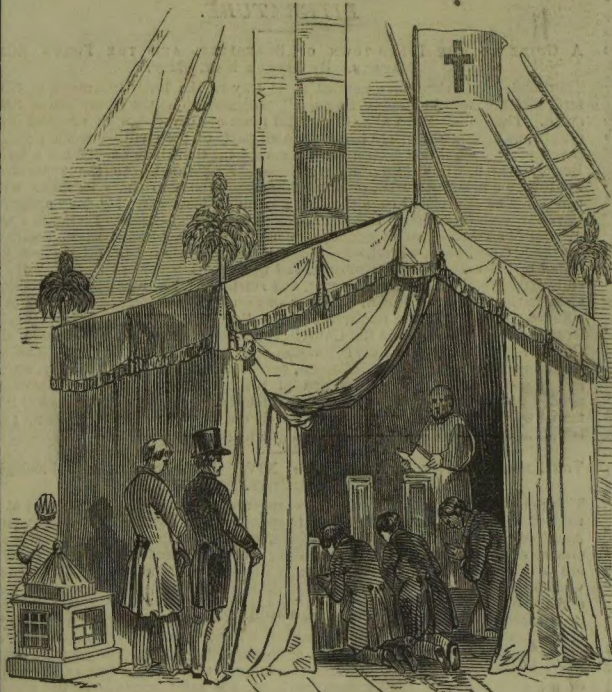
At half-past one o'clock, the *Arran Castle* was within speaking distance, but not a word was uttered on either deck. Even the captain, impressed with the solemn scene before him, gave his directions by signal. All on board the *Arran Castle* stood on deck uncovered, whilst she slowly passed round the stern of the *Duchess of Kent*, and was hauled to alongside.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell stood at the gangway to receive his brothers, and the relatives and friends who accompanied them. Mr. John O'Connell stood at his side, having, as we have already mentioned, boarded the steamer in the offing at an early hour in the morning: behind them stood the Liberator's servant, Dugan, the other persons on board standing apart, uncovered.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell was the first to enter the vessel—but we must not even attempt to describe the scene that followed the meeting of the brothers on this solemn occasion. Mr. Morgan O'Connell, and the other members of the family, and friends, followed, and proceeded to

THE SEA CHAPEL,

erected on the quarter-deck of the *Duchess of Kent*, under the direction of Mr. Mullen, of Liverpool. It occupied a space of about ten feet square: its height was nine feet, the roof tapering to the centre. Over a strong waterproof covering on the roof and sides was spread a cover of black cloth, draped at the sides into regular festoons, looped with rich tassels. Within this was fastened the side drapery of fine black cashmere, which fell around in graceful folds, tastefully looped, at various points, with rosettes. Facing the stern was the entrance to the Chapel, immediately opposite which, at the other end, was affixed a large cross in white satin. Except this cross, the interior of the structure bore no device



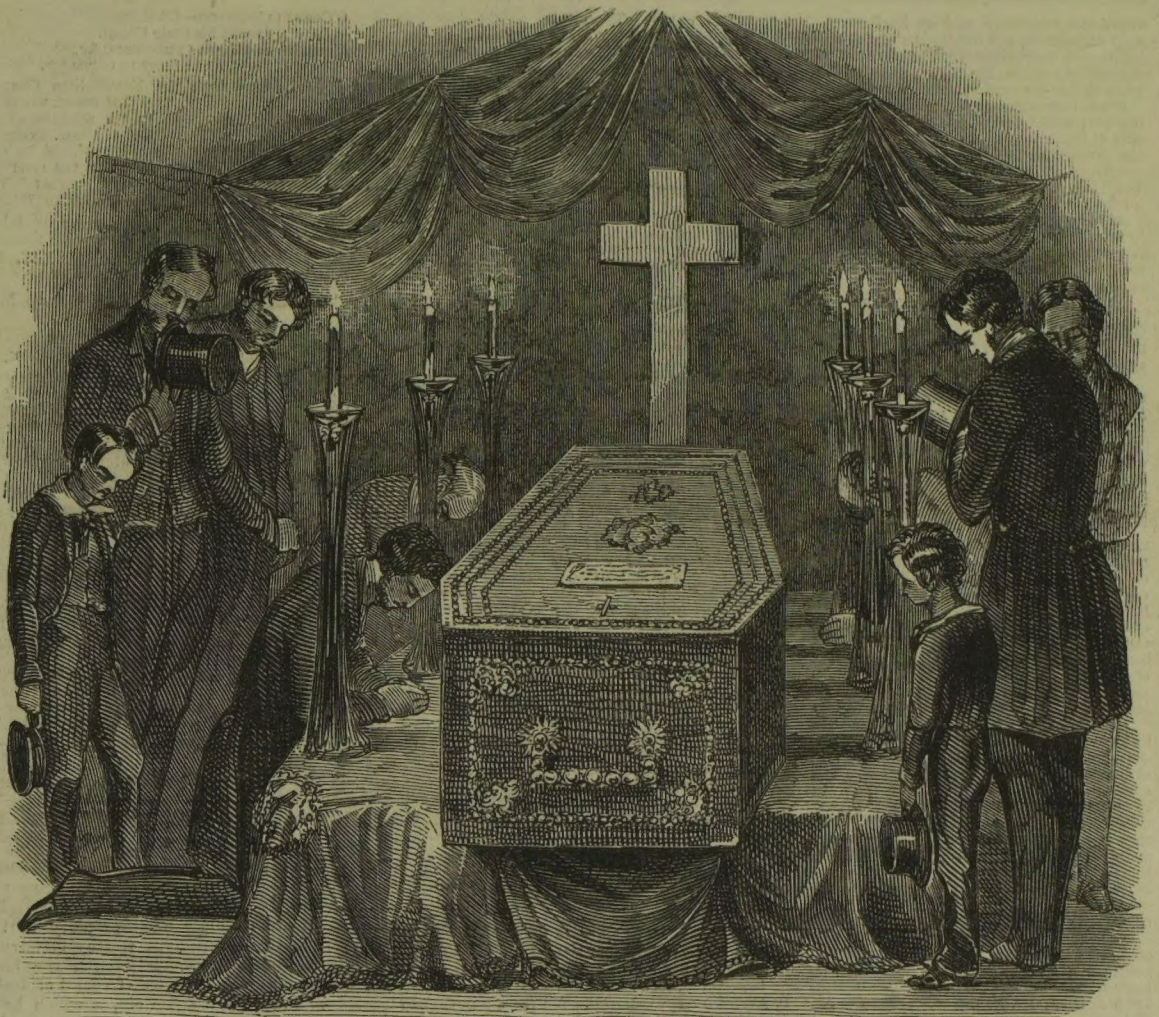
THE "SEA CHAPEL,"

ON THE DECK OF THE "DUCHESS OF KENT" STEAMER.

or ornament of any kind. Each of the four exterior angles was surmounted by a rich sable plume, and over the entrance was placed a small square flag, permanently extended, on which was a red cross. The floor of the Chapel was covered with a rich carpet of black and crimson. Within this Chapel lay—

THE COFFIN,

resting on three trestles, covered with a rich under-pall of fine cloth in alternate breadths of green and purple, barred across with gold lace, and richly fringed. From each of the trestles underneath projected a kneeling-stool, over each of which was folded the border of the under-pall, so arranged that a *prie-Dieu* wrought in yellow silk in the border rested on each kneeling-stool. The coffin is massive and covered with Genoa velvet of rich crimson, with a triple row of broad gilt nails round the edges. The mountings are double-gilt and in the solid. The handles, three at each side and one at either end, fall from centre plates, each bearing national devices. At the corners are affixed richly-gilt plates having for their device each an open missal, and other Christian emblems. The coffin-lid is ornamented at each corner with gilt clasps, within which are fixed the screws, each hidden by a leaf and hinge. The inscription plate is of silver-gilt, surrounded by an outer plate of brass. The following is the inscription:—



INTERIOR OF THE "SEA CHAPEL"—THE O'CONNELL FAMILY RECEIVING THE REMAINS.

"DANIEL O'CONNELL,
HIBERNIE LIBERATOR,
AD LIMINA APOSTOLORUM PERGENS
DIE XV MAII, ANNO MDCCCXLVII.
GENUAE OBDORMIT IN DOMINO.
VIXIT ANNOS LXXI. MENSES IX. DIES IX.
R. I. P."

The following is the translation of the inscription:—

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
LIBERATOR OF IRELAND,
Went on his Journey to the Seat of the Apostles,
Fell asleep in the Lord at Genoa,
On the 15th of May, in the year 1847.
He lived seventy-one years, nine months, and nine days.
May he rest in peace.

The lid of the coffin is decorated with various symbols; among them, a beautifully-executed design, in gilt material, representing in relief an obelisk and a weeping female figure, with the legend "Resurgam" underneath.

Around the coffin were placed lofty candelabra, covered with crape, three at each side, bearing wax tapers, kept burning.

On reaching the entrance to the chapel, the Right Rev. Dr. Phelan, Dr. Yore, and the relatives of the deceased entered, and, kneeling round the coffin, joined the Rev. Dr. Miley and the sons of the deceased in fervent devotion, for a considerable time.

A large number of Liverpool gentlemen were desirous of having the sad consolation of accompanying the Remains; but the arrangements only permitted this distinction to be conferred on the six under-named gentlemen:—James Livingston, John F. Duffy, James Close, John Mullen, Michael Duffy, and James Keating, Esqrs.

At a quarter past three o'clock, the *Duchess of Kent* was again put in motion,

and proceeded at a slow rate of speed up the river. She was accompanied by the river steamers, which were crowded to the tops of the paddle-boxes with silent, but deeply anxious, spectators.

As the steamer neared the Custom House, opposite to which it was arranged that the debarkation of the Remains should take place, the quays presented from end to end one vast mass of human beings; yet, save occasionally a low wall which broke from the multitude, not a sound issued from amongst them. It was all sad and respectful silence. The arrangements for the reception of the Remains were very complete. An open bier, without canopy, drawn by six black horses, was in attendance, with mutes and wand-bearers, under the superintendence of the undertaker, Mr. Lawlor, of Henry-street. The Members of the Associated Trades were drawn up in procession order, each Member bearing a wand tied with love ribbon.

Preparations were now made for the debarkation. The side curtains of the Chapel were thrown up, exposing to public view the coffin within, surrounded by its lighted tapers. And then, of that vast crowd not one remained standing where room was left to kneel. The scene was solemn and impressive beyond description; many on board the vessel, as well as on the quays, were moved to tears.

Previous to the removal of the coffin, a large body of Clergy came on board the steamer. Amongst them were the Very Rev. Dean Coll, Limerick; Rev. Dr. Maher, Carlow; Rev. Mr. Browne, Rev. J. Hayes, O.S.F., Cork; the Very Rev. Dr. Callan, Rev. Mr. Burke, St. Vincent's; the Rev. J. Hamilton, Blackrock; Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bridge-street; the Rev. Mr. Behan, the Rev. Mr. Tierney (one of the Repeal Martyrs); Rev. James Ryan, Rev. D. Burke, P.P.; Rev. T. Cary, Rev. Mr. Coyle, Rev. L. Corr, P.P.; Rev. T. Ronayne, Rev. John Murray, Rev. P. Reilly, Rev. Thomas O'Donnell, Rev. Mr. Ford, &c., &c.

The coffin was next placed on the bier, and the procession having formed, the Remains, preceded by the Trades, headed by Thomas Reynolds, Esq., the City Marshal, and followed by sons, relatives, and friends, moved through the dense



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION IN WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

crowd along the quay, and up Marlborough-street, to the chapel. The great gate was opened, and displayed a partial view of the interior, with its numerous lights and dark drapery. The Rev. Mr. Cooper, robed in cope and surplice, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Maher, the Rev. Mr. Mullen, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, proceeded to the outer entrance, and there met the coffin.

It was then borne into the chapel, and surrounded by the acolytes, bearing torches; whilst a Sub-Deacon, in a white surplice and soutan, held the lofty crucifix at the foot. The asperion having been performed and the antiphone read, the procession, followed by the Remains, proceeded up the nave towards the catafalque prepared for the reception of the coffin, which was then laid upon it. The "Libera me Domine" was then intoned by the full choir; after which were sung the "De Profundis" and the "Miserere."

At the conclusion of the ceremonial, the officiating clergy and the choir retired to the vestry, leaving the Remains lying in state. The tapers round the catafalque were lit, and the anxious people were allowed to enter the church, and view its splendid arrangements, until eleven o'clock, when the doors were closed.

THE OBSEQUIES IN THE CHAPEL.

On Wednesday, the funeral rites of the Catholic Church were solemnized over the remains of Mr. O'Connell, in the Metropolitan Chapel, in Marlborough-street.

The rain fell in torrents; but, for more than two hours before the commencement of the solemnities, every approach to the Chapel was crowded with Priests, and gentry, to be admitted by tickets.

THE INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL.

was fitted up for the occasion, very appropriately, by Mr. Crooke, of Sackville-street. The nave was clothed from floor to ceiling with sable drapery. The pillars surrounding the nave were covered with black cloth—the arches between the columns were festooned with the same—the windows partially darkened by a lighter description of black drapery. The entire of the interior was clad in mourning, except the white marble altar, which was left uncovered. The catafalque, on which rested the coffin, consisted of a dais, elevated on four steps, covered with fine black cloth; from which sprung four pillars, supporting a canopy surmounted by a ball and cross. Upon the dais, and between the pillars, was placed the platform, shaped after the model of a Grecian altar. The canopy supported a magnificent drapery, looped with rich black cordage and tassels. To each pillar was attached a splendid ormolu chandelier. The catafalque occupied the centre of the choir, midway between the high altar and the lower end of the nave, where were placed the seats of the Archbishop and the Prelates assisting at the holy office. Immediately in front were the desk and seats for the leader of the choir, and at either side ten deep forms for the clergy.

The front gallery was set apart for the immediate friends and relatives of the illustrious deceased. In it were seated the four sons of the Liberator—Maunice, John, Morgan, and Daniel—with many other relatives, and several of the ladies of the family. Mr. Steele also occupied a seat in the gallery. In front of it was suspended the O'Connell arms, with the supporters, motto, and crest, beautifully executed in the form of a hatchment. On the sides and ends of the upper dais of the catafalque, the arms of the family were emblazoned. Over the front door they were also on stained glass, on a white ground, diapered with shamrocks, and surrounded with a border of the same national emblem. In the corners of this stained glass were the Irish Harp, and the initials D. O. C. in ornamental letters of golden hue. In front of the organ-loft, and round the catafalque, were suspended scrolls, on which were written in Latin the inscriptions adopted at the Obsequies in Rome.

Before eleven o'clock, the Chapel was filled. The aisles and galleries were occupied by the laity. The nave was reserved for the clergy. The ladies present generally wore some emblem of mourning. Of the highest order of the clergy there were present The Metropolitan The Most Rev. Dr. Murray, The Most Rev. Dr. Mac Hale; Dr. Nicholson, Corfu; Dr. Polding, Australia; Dr. Cantwell, Dr. O'Higgins, Dr. Keating, Dr. Maginn, Dr. McNally; Dr. Murphy, Hyderabad; Dr. O'Connor, Salda, and Dr. Whelan, Bombay. The clergymen of the second order appeared in soutane and surplice, in the choir: they numbered nearly 1500, and their names almost fill an entire column of the *Weekly Freeman's Journal*; to the admirable report in which *Journal* our acknowledgments are due for the substance of these details.

The Office commenced a little after eleven. The nine lessons of the Nocturns were read by nine of the prelates present. Peculiarly mournful was the low deep chant of the solemn office for the dead. The joyous notes of the organ were hushed. Nothing was heard but the saddest tones of the human voice, and ever and anon the tolling of the death-bell. The Grand High Mass, at which Dr. Whelan acted as celebrant, and the Venerable Metropolitan presided, commenced as soon as the Office had terminated.

The Funeral Oration was preached by Dr. Miley. It will be found reported entire, in the *Weekly Freeman's Journal* for Saturday last.

The Absolution, a ceremony but rarely celebrated, and which raised O'Connell to the dignity of a Prince in the Catholic church of his native land, was then performed. The five senior Bishops left the sacristy in black copes, followed the Master of the Ceremonies to the catafalque, and took their positions at the respective corners, the celebrant remaining at the head. Each in turn then gave the usual absolution prescribed in the Roman pontifical. And thus ended the Obsequies.

Our Artist has depicted this impressive solemnity in the large illustration at page 104.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Many hours before the time appointed for the Procession to move on Thursday morning, every street leading to the Metropolitan Church, presented a stream of well-dressed persons, men, women, and children, thronging towards the points from which the pageant could be seen; and great numbers had even taken the precaution to bivouac a few days previously, in the neighbourhood of Marlborough-street, in situations where the best view of the cavalcade could be obtained. Coaches, cars, and conveyances of various descriptions, also brought many thousands; and the railway companies caused special trains to run, for the accommodation of persons anxious to take part in the funeral. The cities and towns sent their municipal representatives; and prelates and clergy attended from the extreme points of the country. In the vicinity of the chapel, the house-tops and windows were filled with occupants, and the streets, save immediately opposite, where there were strong barriers erected, were wholly impassable. Sackville-street, North Earl-street, Abbey-street, and all passages leading thereto, were thronged in like manner.

"Notwithstanding the immense assemblage," says the *Weekly Freeman's Journal*, "no sound was to be heard—all was silent unutterable sorrow; the stillness of death seemed to pervade the living mass, and even the dark and lowering appearance of the forenoon added in no inconsiderable degree to the general appearance of the desolation."

At eleven o'clock the hearse, drawn by six horses, arrived, and was admitted within the barrier. The canopy was appropriately ornamented; large velvets drooped from the side of each horse, the centres bearing escutcheons of O'Connell. Soon after the arrival of the hearse, the mourning coaches, in which were Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Morgan O'Connell, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. D. O'Connell, Mr. C. Fitzsimon, and other friends and relatives of the deceased arrived, and were also admitted within the barrier. The members of the family then entered the chapel, and having spent a short time in devotion, the coffin was taken from off the catafalque, and borne to the hearse amidst the wailing of many hundred persons who had previously obtained admission. It was preceded by twelve acolytes bearing lighted torches; after these came the Rev. Mr. Cooper (celebrant), and the Rev. Messrs. Burke, Pope, Meagher, O'Brien, Murphy, and Keogh, who, moving slowly down the aisle, chanted the "Miserere." On the appearance of the coffin outside the building, all the vast assemblage simultaneously uncovered their heads—many knelt down in the streets—some offered up prayers, and many uttered loud wails and lamentations. The coffin was then placed on the hearse, and the procession moved on, the clergymen chanting the antiphone.

Meanwhile, the Procession had formed, and now moved on, headed by the City Marshal, on horseback.

Then walked the Associated Trades, Fifty Guilds; each body bearing mourning bannerets, with inscriptions, emblematic figures, in silver, &c.

After the Associated Trades came, covered with deep mourning, the Triumphal Car, used on the occasion of the release from Richmond Prison.

In the funeral pageant, the Car was an object of great interest, for it was scarcely possible to avoid contrasting the liberation—the gale of glory—with this mournful end of frail mortality.

The Car was drawn by six horses, led by mutes, and supported by the Vice-Presidents and Committee of the Trades' Political Union.

Then followed the Religious Confraternities, with rich and costly banners of cloth, silk and tabinet, and lace of silver. The Confraternity of Mount Carmel was preceded by a splendid banner of rich dark silk, surmounted by a gilt frame and cross, on the obverse of which was painted the figure of Erin weeping at the Tomb of O'Connell.

On the gate being opened, the religious orders, preceded by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, entered the Cemetery, and took their places ranged at either side of the vault.

Next were the Members of the Christian Schools, North Richmond-street, followed by the Christian Brothers, the Clergy on foot, Physician, Secretary, and Chaplain. Then came

THE HEARSE,

drawn by six horses, richly caparisoned in sable; the coffin, with its crimson covering, and superb mountings, was open to view, placed upon a platform, on the sides of which were emblazoned the O'Connell arms; the lower part was draped, and above was a massive canopy, with draperies trimmed with fringe and white ribbon; along the summit was a heavy cord, from which hung large tassels; the whole surmounted with plumes of feathers.

Next the hearse were the members of Mr. O'Connell's family in mourning coaches, drawn by four horses, each horse led by a mute. In the first carriage were the four sons of the Liberator, Maurice O'Connell, Morgan O'Connell, John O'Connell, Daniel O'Connell, and Dr. Miley.

In the second carriage, Mr. James O'Connell, Lakeview; Mr. W. F. Finn, Mr. C. Fitzsimon, and Mr. Charles O'Connell.

Third carriage, Dr. Nicholson, Archbishop of Corfu; P. V. Fitzpatrick, Rev. C. O'Connell, and Vincent Ayre.

Fourth carriage, Maurice John O'Connell, D. James O'Connell, of Lakeview; Daniel Moynahan, and Thomas Steele.

Fifth carriage, Captain Roche, Nicholas Markoy, D. O'Connell French, and Maurice Leyne.

Next came—

The Members of the Cemetery Committee with Sashes, and in Mourning Coaches.

O'CONNELL'S COACH—Blinds up.
The Lord Mayor in his State Coach.
The Aldermen and Town Councillors, &c.
The Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy in Carriages.

The Procession moved in its way from the Metropolitan Chapel to the Cemetery, through Earl-street, and thence to Sackville-street, where the scene was very imposing. The house-tops, Nelson's Pillar, the windows as far as the eye could reach—the roof of the General Post Office—in fact, every available spot from which a view of the Procession could be had, possessed its occupants. The route then lay over Carlisle Bridge. All the vessels in the river had their flags lowered to half-mast, and were manned to the very topmast. The quays on either side of the Liffey presented dense masses of human beings, whilst D'Olier-street, Westmoreland-street, and the other streets within view were equally crowded. Our Artist has depicted

THE CORTAGE ADVANCING UP WESTMORELAND-STREET, BY THE BANK AND COLLEGE.

At College-green and Nassau-street the splendid Trades' banners had a very impressive effect.

The next point was

MERRION-SQUARE, AND MR. O'CONNELL'S MANSION,

whither all eyes were turned: the shutters were closed, the blinds were down, and between the windows of the first and second floor was fixed a sable hatchment, with the arms of O'Connell, splendidly emblazoned. The cleared avenue to the doorway, the vacant balcony, whence the Liberator was accustomed to pour forth his eloquence—the closed windows—all indicated a melancholy blank.

Our Artist has portrayed that stage of the pageant at which "the Triumphal Car" reached the door of the popular idol.

The Procession then wended its progress through Merrion-street, Merrion-row, to St. Stephen's Green, on to Redmond's Hill, where the crowd was so dense that the cavalcade could not pass until a way had been cleared for it. There appeared an intense local interest attached to this spot, inasmuch as a noble arch of triumph was erected here, on O'Connell's liberation from imprisonment. In association, it now became *Janua Mortis*. As the hearse passed, a vast crowd of women set up the death wail, peculiar to the Irish.

The Procession then passed by Angier-street, and South Great George-street, into Dame-street, where the Royal Exchange, as well as the other buildings, were crowded with spectators. The rain now began to fall, and continued incessantly for more than an hour; but, not a man left the ranks.

The cavalcade then advanced by King's Bridge, along the North Quays, through Chapel-street, where the rain ceased, and the sun again shone forth on the mourning train. It next entered Bolton-street, and thus passed by Blessington-street, to Circular Road. Here, almost every dwelling bore testimony of sorrow; and many of the windows were hung with black drapery. At length was reached

(Continued on page 108.)

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

JAMES, LORD DUNSANDLE.

His Lordship, an account of whose decease at his seat Dunsandle, County Galway, reached us last week, represented for many years his native county in Parliament, and was created a Peer of Ireland 6th June, 1845. He possessed a valuable landed property in the west of Ireland, and was highly esteemed as a worthy country gentleman, and a kind and excellent landlord. His father the late Right Hon. Denis Daly, of Dunsandle, Muster-Master-General of Ireland, sat for a lengthened period in the Irish Parliament, in which he became eminently distinguished for his eloquence and ability; he was a leading statesman of those days so prolific in illustrious names; and is described by Grattan as "one of the best and brightest characters Ireland ever produced;" his wife was only daughter and heiress of Robert, Earl of Farnham, and, through that lady, Lord Dunsandle derived in direct descent from the Plantagenets as well as from the Kings of Scotland and Robert Bruce. The deceased Peer married in 1808 Maria, daughter and co-heir of the late Right Honourable Sir Edward Skeffington Smyth, Bart., and has left two daughters and five sons, the eldest of whom, Denis, succeeds as second Lord Dunsandle.

The Right Rev. Robert Daly, the eloquent Bishop of Cashel, is only brother of the late Lord.

SIR JOHN COLMAN RASHLEIGH, BART.

This lamented gentleman died on the 4th inst., in the 75th year of his age. He was the eldest son of the late John Rashleigh, Esq., of Penquite, Cornwall, first Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, by Catherine, his wife, daughter and co-heir of William Battie, M.D., of Court Gardens, Bucks, and grandson of Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., of Menability, M.P. for Fowey—the representative of the Cornish branch of the Rashleighs, of Rashleigh, in Devon. The deceased Baronet took, for many years, an active part in politics, and was long distinguished for his unflinching advocacy of Reform. He received his patent of Baronetcy from Lord Grey's Government, in 1831. Sir John married, first, in 1808, Harriet, second daughter of Robert Williams, Esq., of Bidehead, in Dorsetshire, and, secondly, in 1833, Martha, youngest daughter of the late John Gould, M.D., by the former of whom he has left, with two daughters, one son, the present Sir John Colman Rashleigh, Bart., of Pridaux, born in 1819, and married, in 1845, to Mary Anne, only daughter of Nicholas Kendall, Esq., of Pelym.

In the recently published part of Mr. Burke's "History of the Royal Families of England" appears the Royal descent of the Rashleighs, by which it is shown that the late Sir John Colman Rashleigh, Bart., was 17th in direct descent from EDWARD I., King of England.

SIR JOHN HALKETT, BART., OF PITFIRANE.

SIR JOHN HALKETT, the seventh Baronet of Pitfirane, died at Southampton the 4th inst., aged 42. He entered the navy in 1825, obtained his commission in 1827, and was appointed Commander in 1837.

The Halketts of Pitfirane rank amongst the most ancient houses in North Britain, and can show an unbroken line of descent from David de Halkett, living in the time of King David Bruce. The Baronetcy dates from the year 1697. Sir Peter Halkett, second Baronet, Lieut.-Col. of Lee's Regiment at the Battle of Gladsuir, in 1745, was taken prisoner by the Chevalier's troops, but dismissed on his parole; and was one of the five officers who refused, in the following year, to rejoin their regiments on the Duke of Cumberland's command and threat of forfeiting their commissions. Their reply, "That his Royal Highness was master of their commissions, but not of their honour," was approved by Government; and Sir Peter, in 1754, embarked for America, in command of the 44th Regiment. He fell, with his youngest son, James, in General Braddock's defeat by the Indians.

The late Sir John Halkett was son of Admiral Sir Peter Halkett, Bart., G.C.H., and grandson of Sir John Wedderburn Halkett, Bart., of Pitfirane, who was nephew of the gallant Sir Peter Halkett, before-mentioned. He leaves by Amelia Hood, his wife, daughter of Colonel Conway, three sons and one daughter; the eldest of the former being the present Sir Peter Arthur Halkett, eighth Baronet of Pitfirane, born in 1834.

GENERAL SIR JOHN DELVES BROUGHTON, BART., OF BROUGHTON, COUNTY STAFFORD.

SIR JOHN DELVES BROUGHTON, the seventh Baronet of Broughton, whose death occurred on the 9th instant, at Bank Farm, Kingston-upon-Thames, possessed considerable estates in the counties of Stafford, Chester, and Lincoln. He entered the army at the age of 16, in 1785, and became a full General in 1837. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, sixth Baronet of Broughton, and grandson of Sir Brian Broughton, fifth Baronet, who assumed the additional surname of Delves, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, Sir Thomas Delves, Bart., of Doddington.

Paternally, the deceased Baronet derived from Richard de Vernon, Lord of Broughton, fourth son of Hugo de Vernon, Baron of Shipbrook, at the time of the Conquest. His ancestors in the female line, the Delves, were of consideration for centuries in the counties of Stafford and Chester, and derived in direct descent from Sir Henry Delves, of Delves Hall, brother and heir of Sir John Delves, who, in the 20th of Edward III., was one of the four Esquires who attended James, Lord Audley, K.G., in the French wars of the Black Prince, and who, for their services at the Battle of Poitiers, were rewarded with an annuity of five hundred marks among them, and were allowed an addition to their arms bearing a similitude to their Captain, Lord Audley's coat.

The Baronet whose decease we are recording was born in 1769, and married, in 1792, Elizabeth, sister of Sir John Egerton, Bart., of Oulton Park, county Chester, but leaves no issue. His successor in the title is his brother, the present Rev. Sir Henry Delves Broughton, eighth Baronet, who is married, and has several children.

MRS. EGERTON.

This distinguished actress, of the Kemble school and period, was the daughter of the Rev. Peter Fisher, Rector of Torrington, in Devonshire. She was born there in 1782. Her introduction to the stage took place at the Bath Theatre, in 1803, where the late Mr. Egerton, afterwards

her husband, was then an actor also. In 1810 she appeared at Covent Garden Theatre, as *Juliet*, one year after the retirement of Mrs. Siddons. The splendid *début*, however, of Miss O'Neill, soon deprived Mrs. Egerton of further hope of maintaining her position in the tragic drama. She then devoted herself to melodrama, and for many years enjoyed in that department an eminent reputation. Her performance of *Ravina*, in "The Miller and his Men," and her representation of Scott's masculine heroines, *Helen Macgregor*, *Madge Wildfire*, and *Meg Merrilies*, were regarded as masterpieces of histrionic art. At Sadler's Wells, in a drama called "Joan of Arc," she acted the part of the *Pucelle* so effectively, that the play ran a whole season.

She subsequently was in great vogue at the Surrey and Olympic theatres, and, returning again for a short time to the superior stage, she played *Jane de Montford*, in Joanna Baillie's tragedy of "De Montford," when it was revived for Edmund Kean. Her last course of performances was at the Victoria Theatre, in 1832, under the lesseeship of her husband and Mr. Abbott: her chief part there was that of *Queen Elizabeth*, in Sheridan Knowles's play of "The Beggar of Bethnal-green." After this, she retired from the stage.

Mrs. Egerton died at her residence, in Chelsea, on the 3rd instant, aged 65. Of unblemished fame, and of much mental acquirements, this excellent lady enjoyed the friendship and esteem of a large and respectable circle of acquaintance. Her death removes another relic of the departed greatness of the English stage.

LITERATURE.

A GUIDE TO THE BIRTH-TOWN OF SHAKSPEARE, AND THE POET'S RURAL HAUNTS. By GEORGE MAX. May.

Thousands of pilgrims have wended their way to the lowly tenement at Stratford, which "tradition, many-tongued," proclaims to be the birthplace of Shakspeare. The ceiling and walls of the natal room are covered with pencilled autographs, as tokens of homage borne from all parts of the civilised world; yet, for many years past, it had been a general complaint that there existed not a Guide-Book, "which, while shunning diffuseness, should furnish to the venerator of Shakspeare a brief memorial, directing him particularly to those localities which can never be dissociated from the Poet's name." This want Mr. May appears to have successfully supplied in his well-timed Companion-Book. He is not a mere retailer of cut-and-dried materials, nor does he lose himself in unintelligible rhapsody; but, he is, withal, an elegant topographer, as had been already attested by his well-known, accredited, and tasteful "History of Evesham." He has collected his materials upon the spot, and refreshing his memory by occasional visits to the Poet's birth-town. The first section of the Companion-Book comprises a Survey of Stratford, the Birthplace of the Poet, his School, his Residence, his Grave. Next are described the Church, the College, the Guild and Chapel of Holy Cross; then, the Poet's Rural Haunts—Shuttery and Luddington, Charlote, Hampton-Lucy and Alveston, Clopton, and Welcombe Hill; and, lastly, ancient and modern Stratford, and its Spa at Bishopston; though the neighbourhood needed not such an attraction to give it celebrity. The Companion-Book is illustrated with several picturesque views, nicely engraved, by Samuel Williams; and is published at a price which no reasonable tourist can complain of.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL. No. XIV. Published for the Archaeological Institute.

This part of the Journal of the Institute appeared opportunely enough, just at the time of their meeting at Norwich. It opens with a paper of carefully-written Architectural Notes in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham—where valuable specimens of decoration, painted glass, tiles, woodwork, and monumental remains, are very numerous: the contribution is liberally illustrated with etchings and woodcuts. The next paper, by Mr. Hawkins, describes and illustrates the Coins and Treasure found in Cuedale, near Preston, about seven years since; it is profusely embellished. St. Mary's Church, New-Monkton, Yorkshire, is the subject of the next paper; its west front combines a tower and high pitched roof, in one very elegant design; the impost and arch-mouldings of the western doorway, of Early English, are admirably engraved among the illustrations of the paper. Of the Archaeological Intelligence, perhaps, the most striking is the account of some curious glass vases, a bronze vessel, ring, &c., found in repairing the Bishop's Palace at Cuddesden. Of the Proceedings of the Institute, the most attractive are Professor Willis's investigation on the Conventual building attached to the Cathedral at Canterbury; and Mr. Turner's remarks on Seals—the latter full of entertaining research. An able review of a new and important work on Glass Painting concludes this excellent Number.

MODERN AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS. By CUTHBERT W. JOHNSON, F.R.S. Baldwin.

This work is intended to include a detail of the chief practical improvements which have been made in Agricultural Implements since the publication of the "British Husbandry," by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. It comprises the Hiring of a Farm; and its Public Burthens; the Cultivators, including Cottage Farming and Gardening; Inclosures; Draining; Sowing of Animal Labour by Machines; various new Manures; Live Stock; the Potato Murrain; Seed Sowing, &c.

The section of new modes of Fertilising the Soil is especially valuable. Of course, such a work would be comparatively valueless without authorities, and these are abundantly given, so as to bespeak the large amount of labour expended in the compilation. The Chapter on the Potato Murrain is well-timed. Mr. Johnson considers it almost fruitless to inquire into the origin of the disease or its cause, for we are only rewarded by increasing doubts and difficulties. This is discouraging, and scarcely sound in theory; for, surely our acquaintance with the cause of the disease may be the means of suggesting the best practical remedy for the future, as well as the security of the present crop. Mr. Johnson considers the most reasonable of all the suggestions as to the cause to be digging up the potatoes in the autumn, and keeping them half the year in pits and other places foreign to the natural habits of the plant.

A TREATISE ON A METHOD OF MANAGING THE POTATO PLANT, WITH A VIEW TO SAVING THE PRESENT STATE. By H. L. MEYER. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

The author of this little pamphlet, without entering upon the consideration of the cause of the malady in the Potato plant, thus suggests a method of protection somewhat novel, which deserves consideration. "I propose a system of protection, which I think may be equally effective against any one of the above-mentioned causes of disease—whether animal, vegetable, atmospheric, or electric. I propose to cover up the plant with the readiest material at hand, namely, the soil it grows in. The manner in which this must be done is by laying down the haulm, and covering it over with earth from the root to within a few inches of the extremity, leaving only the tips of the plant exposed to the benefits of the light and air. A field, when thus treated, presents to view a succession of ridges of earth and valleys; the ridges containing the potatoes and the stems of the plants, earthed over, and in the valleys or furrows lie securely the tips of the foliage." (Page 4.) As a mere question of protection, we should be inclined to think that it would be cheaper to cover the plants with any waste straw, pea or bean haulm, or other light substance. But we do not think that in protection lies the merit of our author's plan. It has been known to some persons that a single tuber will yield enormous produce, if the haulm is carefully layered. In fact, even a cutting or single set shoot will give tubers, if planted sufficiently early in the year, and a system of layering effects that object more completely. From these facts we are inclined to think that the potato plant may have its present enormous produce increased by being earthed up in the same way as the celery plant is ordinarily treated, particularly if the set be early planted. At the present moment, the early kinds are, probably, too ripe to admit of this mode of treatment; and, perhaps, it is full late to adopt the plan, except experimentally, with the late varieties. In the wild state, the potato sends off lateral tubers to a very long distance, and there is a great disposition to shoot, instead of forming tubers. We have noticed underground shoots, three or four feet long, from the wild Mexican plants. It, therefore, appears to us not at all unnatural to adopt the author's system, and we should, recommend it to be cautiously tried on a small scale, to ascertain whether it may be commonly pursued with safety; and, if so, whether the quality and quantity of produce is equivalent to the increased cost of labour.

A CHART OF BRITISH ORNITHOLOGY. By T. W. BARLOW. Robinson. Among the many laudable attempts to popularise Science, the Chart and Synopsis are, perhaps, the most successful forms: they give, at least, the vertebrae of the subject, with methodical accuracy, and induce an exactness of observation, which is very important to right progress in any study. The Chart before us is "designed for popular use," in presenting a Systematic Catalogue of the Birds of Britain, arranged in a tabular form, and enabling us at one glance to refer to its own Order, Family, and Genus, any Species which may come under notice. The Natural System and Nomenclature employed by Mr. Yarrell have been adopted; and, by means of abbreviations, the generic characteristics of the birds are lucidly described; and habits are given under the column, "if migratory, period of residence in Britain." In this way are specified the 337 Species of Migratory, Constant Residents, or Occasional Visitors, of the British Fauna. "The disproportionate number of the Natatores, or Swimming Birds, (says Mr. Barlow), is explained by the insular position of the country. The majority of our Summer Visitors are of the Insessorial Order, a circumstance which arises from the Birds inhabiting Southern Europe, and the nearest coasts of Asia and Africa, making the British Islands the extent of their northward migration; and the majority of our Winter Visitors are found among the Grallatores and Natatores, from an opposite cause." The Chart is dedicated by Mr. Barlow to his fellow-members of the Wernerian Club.

INSECT CHANGES.—THE CHILD'S FIRST BOOK OF ENTOMOLOGY. Grant and Griffith.

This little book explains and illustrates the transformations of some of the most common of our British Moths and Butterflies, commencing with the caterpillar and chrysalis of the Painted Lady. The illustrations are exquisitely printed in colours, upon a gold ground, with a border which ranges with the letter-press description. Of these strips, there are seven, which contain twice as many varieties of Moths and Butterflies; they are, indeed, *illuminated*, as is also the title-page; the effect is novel and beautiful, and must prove attractive to young folks especially. One of the most beneficial effects this little work may have, will be, by impressing children with the beauty of the insect world, to render them less addicted to cruelty towards these painted beauties.

SYLVAN'S PICTORIAL HAND-BOOK TO THE ENGLISH LAKES. Johnstone.
"Intending" tourists may be gratified to learn that, in about twelve hours, they may be set down in Kendal, direct from London—at the very gate of the Lake District. This is added by the author of the Hand-book as a justification of his addition to the stock of Guide-books. Sylvan starts from the ancient town of Lancaster, by railway, to Kendal; his itinerary then takes the distinct form of Rambles from the centres of interest; the whole being illustrated with a profusion of picturesque woodcuts, by the Messrs. Gilks; and Maps, by Mr. Wyld. The book appears to be produced with equal regard to utility and poetic interest; railway information alternates with lyric quotation, and architectural lore; whilst there is an abundance of what tourists are likely to require—how to "get about."

PICTORIAL GUIDE TO WOOLWICH, AND ERITH AND GREENWICH. Orr and Co.
These are two of a series of Guide-books, studded with picturesque woodcuts, and containing an unusually large amount of information as to the respective localities, conveyed in an agreeable manner, somewhat too floridly written, though the subjects are tempting. The *Woolwich* book comprises a detailed account of the Royal Arsenal, Dockyard, and Barracks; the Military Repository and its numerous models; and other sights which are generally shown to foreigners as British lions. The *Rotunda*, by the way, contains a very heterogeneous assemblage; for here are "the funeral car of Napoleon, the oven in which his braid was baked whilst in the field, the spoils of the Armada, and the cinder which is the residue of fifty-six millions of bank-notes, burnt when one-pound notes were called in." The *Erith and Greenwich* Guide will introduce the reader to many nooks and corners which may be unknown to him: they are usually appreciated only as river-side villages, but this little book discourses of a host of antiquarian attractions, and pleasant walks to reach them, which must prove attractive to those in quest of healthful recreation of body and mind. A country walk is all very well in its way; but, an object at the end of that walk redoubles the enjoyment.

CHEMICAL RECREATIONS: A POPULAR COMPENDIUM OF EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY, FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS. By JOHN JOSEPH GRIFFIN. Ninth Edition. Griffin and Co., Glasgow.

The first edition of this work was a thin volume, which appeared about the time that Parkes's "Chemical Catechism" was in the zenith of its popularity. Mr. Griffin's little book was then a string of experiments of the "endless amusement" class: it has increased, edition after edition, until we find it a bulky volume of some 600 pages, as closely packed with details as any portable laboratory devised for cramming chemistry into a portmanteau. With this progressive increase of bulk there has been a like extension of plan; and the book is now offered as a Manual, specially fitted for two classes—Students attending Lectures, and Schoolmasters teaching Chemistry, which we are living fast to see become a stated branch of liberal education. The work before us is not, however, a System of Chemistry, but a book of Experiments, arranged in order, and connected by an outline of the science. The latter conditions render it more attractive than a systematic treatise. The selected experiments are recommended by the facility, safety, and economy with which they can be made; and, as far as possible, they are exhibited by engravings, many of which represent new and simplified instruments, specially intended to aid the researches of young chemists. The chapter of Elementary Experiments shows how practical chemistry can be taught to large classes of students in schools; and its sequel, on the "Qualitative Analysis of Salts," is for the use of very young chemists. The section on "Chemical Statics" comprehends the theories, general doctrines, and mathematical arrangements of chemistry: the tables in this branch are laboriously compiled. Mr. Griffin's book, it should be added, is not confined to chemical recreations, or experiments of demonstration, but embraces analytical processes of novelty, as well as utility, to students, and persons engaged in the chemical arts.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The performances on the three extra nights, since our last, have proved the attraction of *Mlle. Lind* to be still unabated. On Saturday, as *Alice*, in "Roberto il Diavolo;" on Tuesday, as *Amalia*, in "I Masnadieri;" and, on Thursday, as *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula;" this unrivalled singer and actress was received with the same *furor* as was created by her earlier achievements: the audiences evincing their enthusiasm by repeated calls for *Mlle. Lind*, anxious to be in constant recognition of her genius, and to show their high appreciation of so rare a combination of vocal and histrionic art, as each of her performances, unquestionably, presents.

On Thursday, the house was densely crowded. The charming *cantatrice* was in excellent voice, and displayed all the exquisite beauty of her singing and acting to the highest degree; every homage that the enraptured audience could imagine was frequently accorded to her last performance of this interesting *role*. At the conclusion of the opera, on being called three times, and encored, the stage resembled a flower-garden. Gardoni and F. Lablache, as *Elvino* and the *Count*, sang with their accustomed excellence; and the choruses preserved an admirable *ensemble*, thanks to their clever instructor, Mr. Maratzeck.

The brilliant ballet "Alma" concluded the night's entertainments; in which Rosati, Cerito, Perrot, St. Leon, and Louis D'Or, danced several beautiful *pas*.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was represented for the last time on Saturday. The bacchanalian chorus in the prologue, with Marini's majestic notes, was encored with enthusiasm, as also the trio between Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini, in the second act. Alboni received her usual double encore in the drinking song, "Il Segreto," but declined the demand for the fourth time, so inconsiderately made by some of the amateurs. We never heard Grisi in more beautiful voice than on this evening; her singing of the opening cavatina was most charmingly rendered, the florid divisions being taken with the utmost delicacy and precision.

On Tuesday, Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra" was performed. The almost unprecedented fact of two encores in one duet attends the exquisite vocalisation of Grisi and Alboni in the "Abben! per mia memoria." The sweet and mellow tones of the unrivalled contralto, the simplicity of her style, and the perfection of her execution, were displayed in the little *brindisi*, "Tocchiamo," which was unanimously called for a second time. Mario's *Gianetto*, Tamburini's *Fernando*, and Tagliafico's *Fabrizio*, were excellently sung and acted. Marini's *Podesta* is finely conceived, but the music seems, at times, not to be adapted for his register. What a pity it is that the intonation of this basso is so precarious. In one moment he shows himself to be one of the greatest of singers, and the next his organ becomes painfully flat. It is curious that, in the most difficult and trying music of Mozart, that of "Figaro," he sings perfectly in tune, whilst in the Rossinian characters, his uncertainty is generally manifested.

On Thursday night, Rossini's "Donna del Lago" was produced with extraordinary splendour. An evening rehearsal, on Wednesday, was attended by a numerous body of distinguished amateurs, invited specially to witness the style in which the last work for the present season has been put on the stage by the spirited management, despite of the lateness of the season. The opera is thus cast:—*James the Fifth of Scotland* (under the name of *Hubert, Knight of Snowdon*), Signor Mario; *Douglas of Angus*, Signor Marini; *Roderick Dhu*, Signor Bettini; *Malcolm Graeme*, *Mlle. Alboni*; *Sereno*, Signor Laviz; *Elena* (the Lady of the Lake), Madame Grisi; *Albina*, Signora Bellini. In addition to this powerful phalanx for the principals, such was the attention bestowed in the cast, that the chiefs of the clans, who enter during the finale of the first act, were personated by Rovere, Tagliafico, Polonini, Tulli, Ley, and Piacentini. Besides the usual orchestra, there was a full military band on the stage, as also some of our best harp performers for the Bards.

"La Donna del Lago" is Rossini's 28th opera; it was originally written for, and brought out at the San Carlo, in Naples, on the 4th of October, 1819. It was first brought out in this country at the King's Theatre, in February 1823, under Mr. Ebers's management, with immense success. In the same year it was done at Drury-lane Theatre, under Bochs's direction, during the oratorios, but without the scenic adjuncts. At the Italian Opera, the cast comprised Madame Ronzi de Begnis, as *Elena*; Madame Vestris, as *Malcolm Graeme*; Curioni, *James*; Reina, *Roderick Dhu*; Posto, *Douglas*; Di Giovanni, *Sereno*; &c. The most celebrated *Roderick Dhu* has been that of Donzelli. In M. Laporte's time, Rabin was the *James*, and Mario the *Roderick*. In the original score, the personages are divided into three sopranis, *Elena*, *Albina*, and *Malcolm*—three tenors, *Uberto*, *Sereno*, and *Roderigo*—and two basses, *Bernon* and *Douglas*. The first act has always been regarded as perfection, but the second was so weak originally, that Rossini replaced some of the pieces by gleanings from his other works, and it was this cause which prompted Leon Pillet, the ex-Director of the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris, to induce Rossini to hush up the *refacimento* of *Robert Bruce*, which proved such a signal failure, and was the downfall of his management.

At Covent-Garden, the first act has been left untouched. In the second, Mr. Costa has taken the duo between Grisi and Alboni, and the quartet of these two artists with Bettini and Marini, from Rossini's "Bianca e Faliero," produced at the Scala in 1820, both gems. Mario's air in the third scene of the second act, "Pace non trovo," has been gleaned from Rossini's "Ermione," brought out at Naples in 1819. By a curious coincidence, the melody is essentially Scotch in character, with a beautiful accompaniment for the oboe, and some rich wailing notes for the violas and celli. In no opera of Rossini is more divine melody to be found than in the "Donna del Lago." Nothing can be more captivating than the opening air of *Elena* as her boat glides over the lake, "Oh mattutini albori." The *motif* is renewed again and again with delicious effect, throughout the opera. First, it is heard in the duo between *Uberto* and *Elena*; then it comes across the ear, most skillfully interwoven in the accompaniments. It is quite magical when it is finally heard behind the scenes, sung with harp accompaniment by the *King*, to prove to *Elena* that she is not forgotten by *Uberto*. Rossini seems to have drunk deeply of the Walter Scott spring, in his inspirations. The music of the Swan of Pessaro has the *couleur locale*; it is redolent of the heath-flowers; it is indicative of the mountain and flood. The librettist (Signor Tottola) has adhered pretty closely to the features of the poem; the musician has preserved the identity, and the effect of such realization is, that Scott's action is presented to the mind's eye with vivid reality. The passion of *Malcolm*—the dignity and feeling of the *Monarch*—the fire of *Roderick*—the poetry of *Elena*—attributes—the feudal sentiment of *Douglas*—the energy of the warriors—the Ossianic sublimity of the Bards, and the romantic colouring of the whole, are paramount points of beauty in the Rossinian score.

We need scarcely state that with such talent as was engaged in its revival on this occasion—totally apart from the lavish expenditure in scenery, costume, with a large body of supernumeraries in Highland garb, the military band, and extra chorus—its reception was most triumphant; and its effect on the immense audience can scarcely be described, surpassing all former lyric glories of the campaign. Never did we hear finer chorus-singing; but the climax was in the finale of the first act, when the mountains were suddenly covered with armed men; and the Bards, comprising the principals we have named, who to their honour sung in

the chorus, poured forth a majestic strain, the ordinary chorus and band joining in with an accumulated power of tone that quite electrified the house. We have not space to dwell upon the individual displays, which merited for Grisi, Alboni, and Mario such overwhelming ovations. Grisi was in superb voice, and sang the finale with its brilliant variations, wonderfully taking the most florid divisions with ease, delicacy, and certainty. She was called for three successive times. The andante of the duo between her and Alboni was encored, as also a movement in her second duo with Mario. The tenor was encored in the "Aurora," in the last act, rapturously. Alboni's singing of her two grand scenes, created a perfect *furor*. It is the most splendid hit she has yet made, both in acting and singing. Marini was not in good voice at the first act, but in the second sang nobly. Bettini was labouring under indisposition, and strained too much for effect: we fear he has adopted the vices of the *creord* school; but he has a powerful organ, and with care may achieve much.

The orchestra was beyond all praise, and it was a just and graceful compliment to call Costa, the Conductor, before the curtain at the end of the opera, to render homage to his genius in putting this season seventeen operas on the stage, with an unprecedented attention to the *ensemble*.

A merry time is approaching for the theatrical critics, as, one after another, the playhouses are closing until October, and the actors, in company with their audiences, are leaving town. The list of amusements in the Sunday papers diminishes weekly in length: the playbills no longer form such long rows in the oyster shops, nor do the boards outside dislocate the necks of those who read them—in fact, that pleasant period of the year is approaching when everybody contrives to snatch a little repose and idleness, except medical men, bank clerks, and waiters.

The season is over. You may cross Regent-street at any time you please between three and five without being run down, or over, by carriages; and, having crossed, you may get a table at Verey's, without having to wait an hour for it, in the *café*. You may enter the pit of the Opera with your coat tails entire, and your folding hat still practicable: you may go all through the squares without finding one house lighted up for an evening party, or hearing one indistinct note of the cornet-piston's portion of the "Olga" Waltz, blown through the open windows.

The London Flora, too, commences to languish. The *mignonette* has long since run to seed and withered; the *fuschias* have tumbled from their stems; the geraniums have shed their scarlet petals; and the balsams have turned into sad spectral stalks. Camellias are no longer cut for the glossy perfumed hair of the *belles de nuit*; and the bouquets wither in unused despondency on the shelves of Covent Garden Market, being no longer required to throw to Jenny Lind or Grisi, Cerito or Fuoco.

Of all the evening amusements, VAUXHALL is certainly taking the lead just at present: the old times we have heard our fathers tell tales about, which we always fancied to be apocryphal, appear to have returned. Every evening the "Royal Property" is crowded; and "Let us make up a party to Vauxhall," is a general proposition in all classes. Nothing deterred by his hair-breadth escape, Mr. Gypson made a night ascent on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of a *file* held for the benefit of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, in his balloon, and discharged a quantity of fireworks from the car, as usual, when at a great elevation. There were stalls disposed about the ground for the sale of articles of fancy-work; a post-office, where letters were delivered, upon giving in a name, containing conundrums and charades; additional marquees, gingerbread stalls, and ice tents. Nothing could be managed better than was the whole affair.

Mr. Buckstone and Mr. John Reeve, whose *début* at the Haymarket we lately noticed, have been playing at the *SURREY*, in the "Wreck Ashore," Mr. Buckstone appearing as *Jenny Starling*, and Mr. Reeve in his father's old part of *Marmaduke Magog*. The business has been pretty good, improving on that of the preceding weeks. They finish this evening, and will be succeeded, on Monday, by Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, for a limited engagement, during which, we believe, the Lyceum burlesque of "Valentine and Orson" will be revived.

Mrs. ROBERT HONNER has been playing at the LYCEUM with effect: but some new dramas should have been provided for her. The bills now require the infusion of a little attractive novelty.

Mrs. WARNER has become the lessee of the MARYLEBONE THEATRE, which will be opened early in September. Mr. Grievels superintending the scenery, all of which will be new; and the company have been carefully selected from the best provincial *troupes*. The "Winter's Tale" will, we hear, be the opening piece.

Mrs. ROBERTSON, an actress long connected with the national theatres, died last week, at an advanced age, at her residence at Chelsea. Mr. PARLOVE is also dead. He was a clever pantomimist, and latterly prompter at Covent Garden Theatre.

AMONGST engagements made for the ensuing winter theatrical campaign, we hear of Miss Cushman with Mr. Macready at the PRINCESS'. Mr. Keeley at the HAYMARKET, as well as his clever partner, who will also play at the ADELPHI when required: and a charming actress, whose return to the stage was lately hailed with such delight and enthusiasm, is reported to be on the eve of once more appearing in "Wedded Life."

ROBT O'MORE—the piece dramatised from Mr. Lover's novel of the same name—has been revived at the ADELPHI, for lack, we presume, of something better. Messrs. Hudson and Selby play the parts originally sustained by Messrs. Power and Yates, and with good effect to those who do not remember the originals. As we prophesied, the two last farces of "Out on the Sly," and "How to Settle Accounts with your Landlady" have proved, in transatlantic expression, "screamers."

ASTLEY'S alone has had the credit of producing a new piece this week, in the shape of a fairy spectacle, called "The Prince of Cyprus, or the Horse of the Elements, Earth, Air, Fire, and Water" (the author wisely keeping to the four conventional ones, instead of the score and a half of modern chemistry), in which good advantage is taken of all the capabilities of the establishment; its performers, biped and quadruped; its platforms, towers, and inclined planes; its armour, banners, and equestrian trappings. It will not do to analyze too closely the structure or probabilities of the plot—such a thing is not looked for in an Astley's spectacle; but there is a sufficiency of excitement to enlist all the sympathies of the pit and gallery, albeit it is warm weather for red fire and sawdust, although the dog-days ended on Wednesday.

Mr. GREEN had a very narrow escape, together with those who accompanied him, during his excursion from CREMORNE, last week. The wind was rather high, and, from some cause or other, the grapple would not catch: when they wished to descend, in consequence of which, the balloon scudded at a fearful rate, with the party of seven or eight, principally composed of officers in the Guards, until it stopped by catching hold of the wires of the electric telegraph, on the railway near Croydon, pulling up one or two of the posts, and otherwise doing damage. But for Mr. Green's presence of mind and experience, there is no telling what might have been the result. One of the gentlemen who accompanied him, named Lindsey, was knocked about much more than was agreeable, and is, we believe, at present suffering from the effects of the accident.

Mr. GALE, whose balloon went off by itself, from Glasgow, a week or two ago, has recovered it. The huge machine came safely down in Northumberland, and was carefully packed up and returned to its owner, although it astonished the rustics terribly when it first came down amongst them.

M. Julien is daily making his engagements for the approaching season, at DRURY-LANE.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. W. N."—The only information of so unlooked-for an arrival which we have received, is most likely gathered from the same source as your own, namely, the following extract from a New York newspaper:—"S. N."—This correspondent informs us that he has learned, on credible (?) authority, that "Wang Lie, a celebrated chess-player from the Celestial Empire, had arrived by the Chinese Junk, and would shortly be exhibited, among other curiosities, to the public of New York." We are further told that Wang Lie is en route for Europe, where he purports to play old gooseberry with all the barbarian professors of his favourite science. We expect he can be Wang-ed without going so far.

"F. S."—You are too late. After a career of almost unexampled success among the chess-players of this country, Mr. Harrwitz has departed for Germany. M. St. Amant, we believe, is at this moment in England, but his visit is upon business, and there is little probability of his engaging in any chess contests during his short sojourn.

"Comet."—You must buy the two last volumes of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to obtain the desired collection of Games and Problems; they are not otherwise procurable in a collected form.

"Iota."—We have not space to give you "the first eight moves on each side" in the gambits named; but you will find them, and all the information on other points which you ask, in "The Chess-Player's Handbook," just published.

"Chevalier."—The most difficult Problems to construct, and by far the most interesting to study, are those resembling actual end-games, in about four or five moves. A really fine position of this kind is, in our estimation, worth any ten of those merely fanciful artifices, the "suicidal," or compelling mates.

"S. B."—The correction shall be noticed.

"Mechanicus."—Baron Kempelin, the inventor of the Automaton Chess-Player, sold the secret of its illusion, in the first instance, to Frederick the Great. For a full description of this remarkable imposition, see Tomlinson's entertaining little work, called "Amusements in Chess," and the opening volume of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"J. L."—Huddersfield.—Quite right, apparently.

"W. H. C." and "J. N."—Always acceptable. They shall be promptly examined.

"W. T. G."—We fully participate in your distaste for "suicidal" positions, and shall be heartily glad when the present rage for them among our best Problem-makers has subsided.

"A Beginner."—Any bookseller, in town or country, can supply you with the new "Handbook."

"Clericus."—Mr. Kenny's useful little "Chess Manual," price 1s.

"Bumpkin."—You can always find play, frequently of the highest class, at Ries's magnificent saloon, the Grand Divan.

"A. J. S."—The position which your friend of Prague calls the "double manoeuvre," has been known for years in this country as the "Szen Problem;" and an elaborate analysis of it has recently been given, in a work on chess, just published.

"Lutunculos."—The Indian Problem is a simple end-game, without any conditions or stipulations beyond White's giving the mate in four moves. If the mate could in any way be avoided or delayed by Black, the Problem would, of course, be null.

"J. T." Glasgow; "J. L." Bodmin.—Your solutions shall have due attention.

"A. G. B."—Replied to by letter.

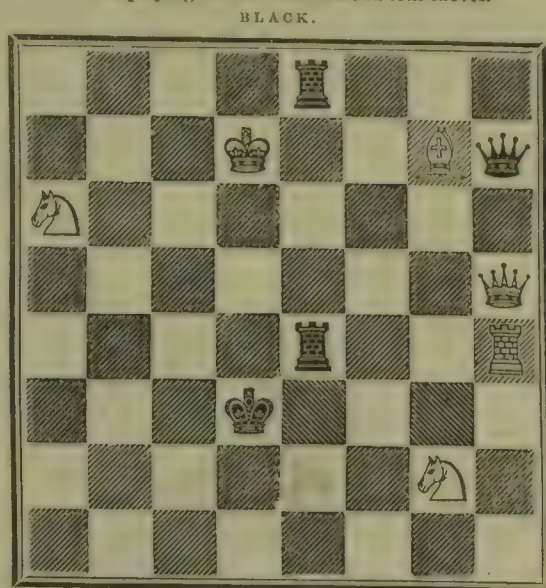
"H. R." and "B. B."—It shall be examined.

* Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game of Chess by Correspondence, may meet with a competitor, by addressing a note to "Syntax," Athenaeum, Norwich; or to "Alpha," Office of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," 27, King William-street, Strand.

PROBLEM, No. 186.

By D. J., an American Amateur.

White playing first to checkmate in four moves.



FINE GAMBIT, LATELY PLAYED BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. S.—S, ONE OF THE BEST PLAYERS OF THE DAY.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	16. Q to K B 2d	Q B to K 3d
2. K B P two	P takes P	17. B takes B	P takes B
3. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt P two	18. K P one	P takes P
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to K Kt 2d	19. K Kt to Q B 5th	Q Kt takes K R P
5. Q P two	Q P one	20. K to R 2d	Q Kt takes K R P
6. Castles	K R P one		(a)
7. K Kt P one	P to Kt 5th	21. Q to Q 2d (b)	Q Kt to K B 4th
8. Kt to K sq	P to Kt 6th	22. Q B to K B 4th	Castles
9. Q Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	23. Q to Q 3d	K Kt takes Q B
10. Q B to K 3d	K Kt to B 3d	24. P takes Kt	Q Kt P one
11. K R P one	K Kt to K R 2d	25. K Kt to Q Kt 3d	Q to Q sq (c)
12. K R P two	Q Kt to K 2d	26. Q to Q 2d	Q to K R 5th (ch)
13. Q to Q 2d	K Kt to B 3d	27. K to Kt sq	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)
14. K Kt to Q 3d	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	28. K to K sq	Kt to K 6th
15. Q R to Q sq	K Kt to R 4th		White resigns.

(a) Black plays this game with great skill and judgment throughout.
(b) A moment's reflection will show the merest tyro why he dare not take the Kt.
(c) This is the game move.

SHARP SKIRMISH BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. BROWN.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. K P two	K P two	10. R to K sq (ch)	K Kt to K 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	K P to B 3d	11. K Kt to his 5th	Q Kt to K 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	12. R takes Kt	P takes R
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	13. Kt takes K B P	Q to her B 2d
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	14. Q B to Q R 3rd	Kt to K B 4th (b)
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d (a)	15. Q to her Kt 3d	K R to B 3d
7. Q P two	P takes P	16. B to Q Kt 5th	
8. K P one	Q P two	17. Q to K 6th (ch)	B to Q 2d
9. P takes P in passing	P takes P		And Mate next move.

(a) Better to play, 6 Q P one, before retreating the Bishop, and thus avoid the attack adopted by White in the present game.
(b) It is plain that Black could not take the Bishop before playing his Kt, without losing his Queen.

A LIVELY LITTLE PARTIE BETWEEN MR. TUCKETT, AND AN AMERICAN AMATEUR, MR. TILLMAN.

WHITE (Tuckett).	BLACK (Tillman).	WHITE (Tuckett).	BLACK (Tillman).
1. K P two	K P two	11. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt takes P
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	12. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	13. Kt to Q 5th	Q to her sq
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Q Kt P	14. Q R to Q sq	Q B P two
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	15. Q to K Kt 3d	Castles
6. Castles	Q to K 2d	16. K takes B	P takes R
7. Q P two	P takes P	17. B takes Q P	Q B to K 3d (b)
8. Castles	P to Q 3d	18. Q B to K 7th	Q to her B sq (c)
9. B to Q R 3d	K Kt to R 3d	19. B to K B 6th	
10. P takes P	K B to Q Kt 3d		And Black surrendered.

(a) This move of the Q is generally thought premature, but it may be adopted without disadvantage.
(b) If, instead of this move, Black played, 17, R to K sq, his opponent, by simply moving the Q to B 7th, would have won easily.
(c) Q to her Kt sq might still have saved the game.

CAPITAL GAME IN THE LATE MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND MEDLEY.

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	Q Kt to B 3d	27. P takes B	K B to K Kt 4th
2. Q P two	Q P one	28. R to Q B 2d	R to K Kt 5th
3. K B to B 3d	Kt to K 4th	29. K to K 2d	B to K R 5th
4. Q P one	Kt to K B 2d	30. R to Q R 2d	K to Q sq
5. K B P two	Q B P one	31. K to Q 2d	B to K Kt 4th (ch)
6. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to R 3d	32. K to K 2d	B to K B 3d
7. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to R 3d	33. R to Q B 2d	R to Q Kt 6th
8. K P one	K Kt P one	34. R to Q B sq	R to Q Kt 7th (ch)
9. P takes Kt P	P takes P	35. K to K 3d	B to K R 5th
10. K R P one	K B to Kt 2d	36. B to K 2d	B to K Kt 4th (ch)
11. Q Kt to K 2d	Q to Kt 3d	37. K B P one	B takes P (ch)
12. Q B P one	K Kt to Kt 5th	38. K takes B	R takes B
13. Q Kt to Q 4th	Q Kt to K 4th	39. Kt to K Kt 3d	R to Q Kt 7th
14. Q to K 2d	B to K B 3d	40. K to B 3d	P to Q Kt 5th
15. B to Q Kt 3d	Q B P one	41. P takes P	R takes P
16. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	B to Q 2d	42. Kt to K 2d	Q Kt P two
17. Q takes Q	P takes Q	43. Kt to K B 4th	R to Q Kt 6th (ch)
18. Q Kt to K 2d	Q Kt to Q 6th (ch)	44. K to K 2d	K to K sq
19. K to B sq	Q B P one	45. Kt takes K Kt P	K to B 2d
20. B to Q B 2d (a)	R takes Q B	46. Kt to K B 4th	K to B 3d
21. R takes Kt	R takes Q B P	47. Kt to K 6th	K to K 4th
22. Kt to K Kt 3d	R takes Q Kt P (b)	48. Kt to K Kt 5th	R to K Kt 6th
23. P takes Kt	R takes B (ch)	49. Kt to K 6th	K takes K P
24. Kt takes R	Q B takes P	50. Kt to Q B 7th	R to K Kt 7th (ch)
25. B to Q R 4th (ch)	Q Kt P one	51. K to Q sq (c)	K to Q 6th. Wins.
26. B to Q sq	Q B takes Kt		

(a) It would have been evidently imprudent to take the Pawn, on account of White taking the Q B with his Q Kt, and then threatening to check with the other Kt at K 6th.
(b) A slip apparently. White forgetting that now his adversary could capture the K Kt safely.
(c) With careful manoeuvring Black ought perhaps to have drawn the game from this point but his present move deprives him of all resource.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HEREAFTER UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 191.—By Mr. S. BODEN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at K R 4th	P at K R 4th, K Kt	Kt at K Kt 2d
Q at her 2d	Q at K sq	2d, Q 3d, Q Kt 2d,	Kt at Q Kt 5th
R at K R sq	R at K Kt sq	and Q 1d 2d	P's at K R 2d, K
B at K 4th	R at Q R sq		4th, Q B 3d, and
Kt at K Kt 4th	B at K 2d		Q Kt 2d

F U N E R A L O F M R. O ' C O N N E L L .



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION PASSING MR. O'CONNELL'S HOUSE, IN MERRION-SQUARE.

(Continued from page 106.)

THE CEMETERY OF GLASNEVIN.

a tranquil resting-place for the dead, mainly established by O'Connell. Within a circular plot of ground, enclosed by a sunk fence, and planted with exotics and flowering shrubs, is the Vault; and, beneath a mound covered with verdant turf there opens a flight of twelve steps leading to O'Connell's tomb. The Vault is fourteen feet long by eight broad, and seven high; in the midst is placed a slab of granite. At the extreme end, fronting the entrance, was erected a low stand bearing two gilt candelabra at each side, with a large wax taper burning in each. Between the candelabra, and affixed to the wall facing the door, was a splendid crucifix. The door is of solid wrought iron, and bears on the outside a plate of brass, inscribed simply with the name, "O'CONNELL."

As the procession approached the Cemetery, thousands poured in from the adjoining fields; and the Trades lined the passage to the Vault; their gorgeous banners being now exchanged for mourning flags of silk, and tabernets, inscribed with emblems.

THE BURIAL.

On the arrival of the Remains at the gate of the Cemetery, a procession was formed, three Clergymen, headed by the Rev. Mr. Pope, leading the various Clergy and dignitaries, all in their pontifical robes, immediately preceding the coffin.

On entering the gateway, the solemn rite for the dead commenced with the antiphone, "Ego sum resurrectio et vita." The choir still advancing towards the Vault chanted the "Miserere mei Deus."

After the coffin came the sons of the Liberator, followed by his immediate relations and friends. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of which Mr. O'Connell was a prominent member, had the high privilege accorded to them of being admitted to follow his remains to the door of his tomb. Numbers of the clergy, loved friends of O'Connell, were also there.

On the arrival of the Procession at the Vault, the prelates, robed in pontificals, descended, and the coffin was conveyed within the tomb. The sons of the deceased followed. The choir of dignitaries and priests assembled outside. Then was heard from the Vault the opening chant of the "Benedictus," followed by the response of the choir without. The weeping of many around was audible. The "De Profundis" was then sung—the responses being given by the body of priests without. The silence which then followed, whilst the prelates repeated the final prayer of the ritual, was only broken by the sobs of many around, who felt they had seen the last on earth of Daniel O'Connell!

All was now finished. The Prelates, one by one, ascended from the "narrow home." The mourners took a last look. Slowly the vast assemblage departed. But hundreds who had not previously had the opportunity, rushed downward, before the Vault was closed, to look for the last time on the Remains. One hour more, and all was silent.

We should notice that, for the occasion, a splendid bell was erected in the Cemetery, by Mr. Sheridan, of Dublin; and its deep tones pealing through that City of Tombs, added not a little to the solemnity of the last sad scene.

It is gratifying to add that, notwithstanding the vast assemblage of spectators, through the excellent arrangements made by the sub-inspectors of the con-

stabulary, regularity and order were preserved throughout the day. It is computed that the number of spectators and persons in the Ceremonies exceeded 100,000.

We understand that it has not yet been decided whether the remains of Mr O'Connell shall continue in Glasnevin Cemetery or be removed to Darrynane.

From Genoa's streets of palaces,
Which sparkle o'er the azure deep,
The sad cortege at length arrives
Where Liffey's waters calmly sleep.
Then voicelessly the myriads weep,
Who lately shouted forth his name;
Deeming their lives a world too cheap
To vindicate O'Connell's fame.

'Neath the Conception's sacred dome
The reliques of the great are laid;
And, ere they reach their lowly home,
The mass and eulogy are said;
The holy, tearful tribute paid.
Along the noble streets proceeds
The multitude of every shade,
Of politics, race, rank, or creeds.

Alas! what mockery of the dead!
Before the hearse the triumph car!
Death smiles in triumph o'er the head
Of him, whose great heart sleeps afar
Broken, when fell his fiery star
From the ascendant, and the Land
Saw Pestilence and Famine war
Triumphantly on Erin's strand.

Thus ends the fitful, gorgeous dream!
It died with him now sleeping there;
In lone Glasnevin Trophies beam
Of marble o'er him, pure and fair.
Whate'er his faults, yet virtues rare
Shone like a halo through the gloom;
And every generous breast will spare
To plant one nettle near his tomb.—L.



THE BURIAL IN GLASNEVIN CEMETERY.

HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

AUGUST.

ALL gloriously the brow of August beams
Over the surging gold of Ceres' plain,
Which with the bounty of th' Eternal teems
Exuberantly. . . . On! to the campaign
Of Peace and Plenty! War's fell scythe hath slain
His human hecatombs; but now his trade
No more is Kingly; and the sickle's reign
Succeeds the gory vintage of the blade!
Carols the lusty conqueror of the sheaf,
Returning homeward from his worthy toil;
The gleaming widow smiles o'er the relief
Gain'd for her orphans from no niggard soil,
And the fair fields are breathing from each sod
Anthems and incense to the throne of God!

Oh! it is beautiful and blest that sight!
When visibly the air waves o'er the field,
Whose wheaten treasures to the reapers' might
And skilful sickle in abundance yield.
When flourishes the vintage and the Weald
Of Kent, "th' unvanquish'd shows," the hop, her pride,
Worthy to ornament a Baron's shield,
Twin'd with the wheat-ear glowing at its side.
August! thou art august, if ever year
Honour'd with blazonry his children twelve;
For thou art father of all earthly cheer
To those who rule and those who dig and delve—
Blake, Blenheim, Albert, owe to thee their days—
Printing—Napoleon—well may crown thy praise.—L.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

The wave is sparkling bright and proud
Singing its summer song
Exultingly, in every shroud
While dash the prow along.
The chalky cliffs, the iron rocks,
Ring out in gallant glee;
And freeborn Nature's voice evokes
A blessing on the Free.

The free, the fair, the fearless Queen
Sails o'er her own domain.
Old ocean's plain where England's reign
Hath aye victorious been.
On to the heather hills She wends,
Where battled the Montrose,
The noble Graham who flung to shame
The numbers of his foes.

Scarcely a century has fled
Since dire Culloden's day,
When Highland-men in battle bled
To crush the Brunswicks' sway.
When War and Famine brooded o'er
Those hills; and vengeance spared
Nor age, nor sex, from shore to shore,
All in the fell curse shared.

But now—oh! blessed is the change!
The star of Brunswick breathes
The breezes of each mountain range,
The incense of the heaths.
All fearlessly—for loyal peace
O'er the brave land presides!
Her Commerce, with a thousand sails,
Free o'er the ocean rides.—L.

GREAT BOAT RACE.—THE THAMES AGAINST THE TYNE.

THE great race between Robert and Thomas Coombes, (the champion of the Thames, and his brother), and Henry and Robert Clasper, (of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,) for £100 a side, came off on Wednesday. The distance was from Putney-bridge to Barker's-rails, Mortlake, a distance of 4½ miles, with the tide. The novelty in the race was there being coxswains in a pair-oared race, frequent in provincial regattas, but of rare occurrence upon the London water.

It was obvious, by the appearance of the approaches to the starting-place, and the course itself, that the interest created by this great event was of no ordinary character. The shore on the Surrey side was one moving mass of anxious spectators; Putney-bridge was almost impassable, and the broad reach of water was thickly studded with boats.

At twenty minutes to three, Mr. Geddes, as umpire for the Coombes; Claspers; and Mr. Layton, many years member of the Leander Club, the referee, took their places on the paddle-box of the *Childe Harold*.

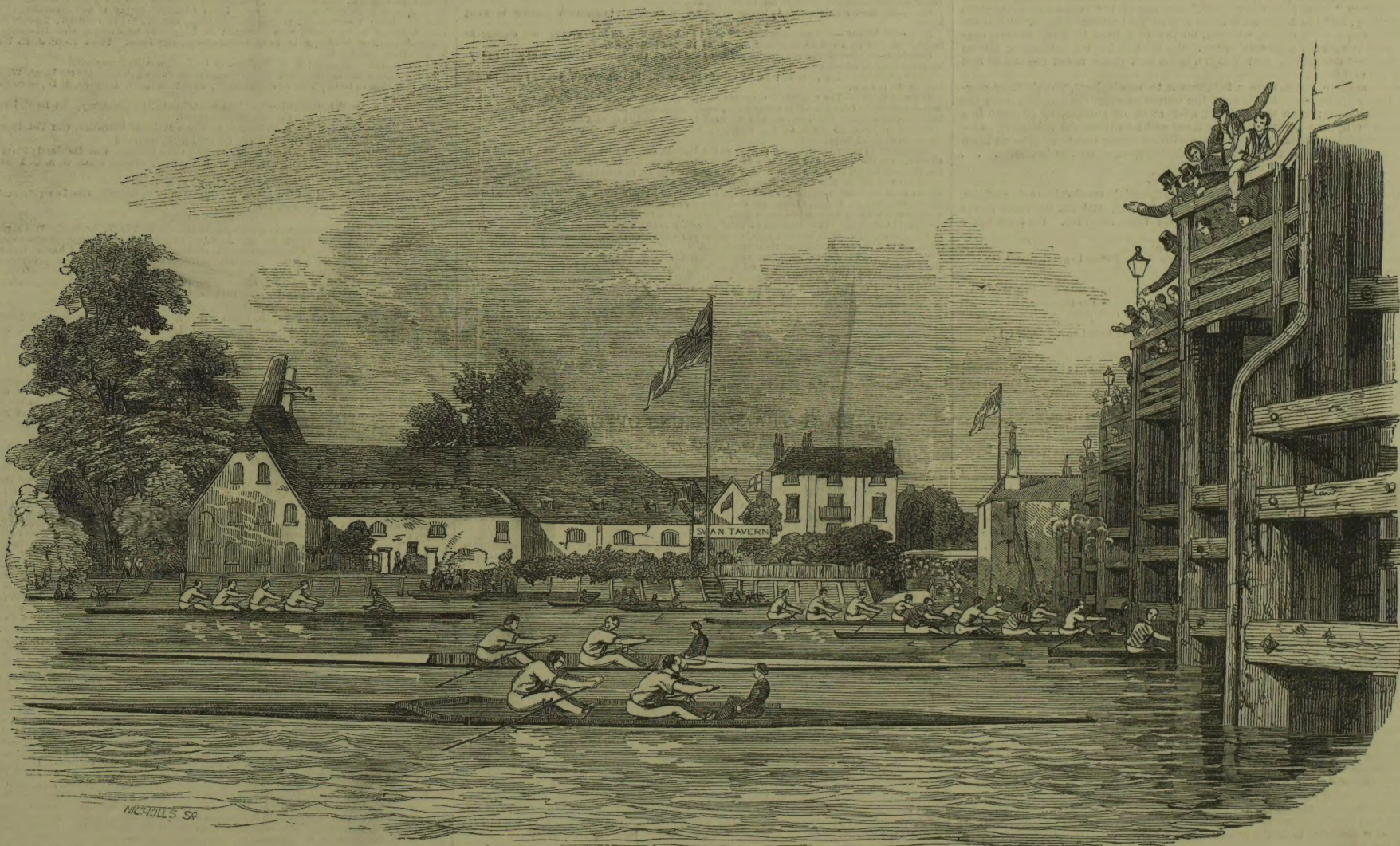
The Coombes first made their appearance afloat in a very beautiful outrigger built by Cownden. They exhibited the effects of fine training. Robert Coombes, weighing 9st., setting on the bow thwart, and his brother, who weighs 8st. 10lb., being aft; their coxswain, Henry Cownden, 13 years of age, weighing 4st. 5lb. In the Claspers' boat, Robert was forward. They were steered by their brother, Thomas Clasper, 13 years of age, and weighing 5st. 7lb. They also both looked well, and rowed in a boat built by Henry Clasper; or rather on the boat, the sitting thwart, as it might be termed, being on deck.

The men started at a quarter to three, Coombes being on the Surrey side of the centre arch, and his opponent on the Middlesex side of it. At the instant of starting, Coombes jumped away with a lead; and, stroke by stroke, gradually drew away; and between the Star and Garter and Messrs. Searle's (not more than one hundred and fifty yards from the starting place), had drawn his length clear. Off the Crab-tree, the Coombes had got five lengths' lead; and about ten, at Ham-

MR. CORDEN'S SPEECH AT BERLIN.—At the late dinner given in honour of Mr. Cobden, at Berlin, that gentleman made the following brief but emphatic speech:—"Allow me, gentlemen, he said, to express to you my warmest thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me. It is with heartfelt satisfaction that I find myself surrounded by so many learned men of this enlightened capital who participate in my views in favour of Free Trade. Gentlemen, during my long sojourn on the continent, I laid down the rule, and I have always acted up to it, of never meddling in the internal policy of the different countries I have visited, and it would be an ungracious act if I were to deviate from that rule in the present instance. Your land is too rich in patriots, too rich in talents and learning, to need the aid of a foreigner to instruct you on a question so intimately connected with German interests; nor can I forget that it was Prussia's statesmen, who, thirty years ago, gave the example of a liberal commercial policy. Unhappily, at that period England did not come forward to meet those enlightened views. Since then all Europe has gone backwards in commercial legislation, nor did Germany resist the universal impulse. Public opinion may be compared to the waves of the ocean, subject to ebb and tide—for now again a reaction in favour of the principles of Free Trade is visible both in Europe and in America; and it were strange if it were not so, living as we do in an age of universal peace, when the progress of the arts and sciences strives mightily to frame fraternal hands between all nations. What are railways, steam-boats, and electric telegraphs,

but so many startling proofs against a restricted commercial policy? Under the influence of these speedy means of intercommunication, nations are in a certain sense reduced to provinces, and an entire continent is contracted into one nation. Under such circumstances, nothing can impede the circulation of wholesome ideas, and no barrier is high enough to obstruct the progress of good example. Gentlemen, during our long and hardly-contested struggle for Free-Trade in England, we endeavoured to offer to the world the spectacle of the triumph of a great principle attained by no other weapons than those of persuasion, and strictly confine ourselves within the boundaries prescribed by order and the laws. We trust our example will be followed by other nations in a similar manner. I have full confidence that the principles of Free-Trade will strike deep root in every soil, inwardly convinced that they harmonize with the laws of nature, and that they tend to promote the peace, the happiness, and the welfare of mankind. Let it not be thought disrespectful if, in conclusion, I quote the words of your great German reformer, 'If our doctrine is from God, it will live—if not, it is doomed to perish.'"

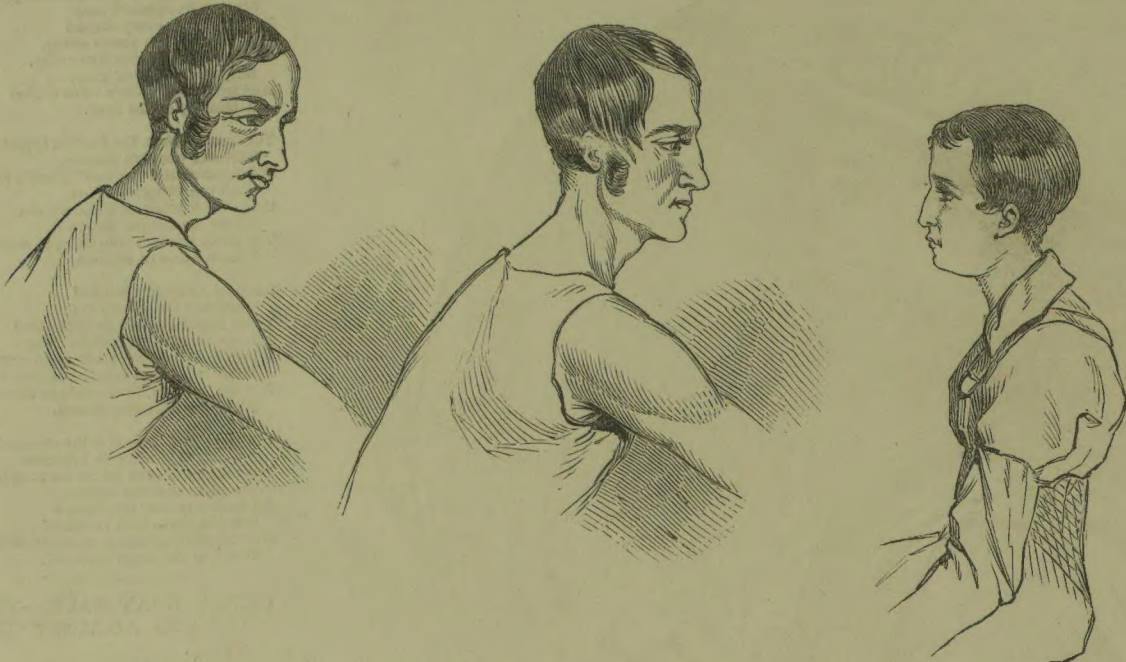
HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg letters of the 30th ult., state that his Majesty the Emperor is still suffering from the remains of his late severe attack, and is by no means restored to health. The reviews and martial exercises and experiments which are now being made by the troops, encamped at Krasnoje-Selo, have repeatedly been postponed for several days in consequence of these attacks of the Emperor.



THE GREAT BOAT RACE ON THE THAMES, ON WEDNESDAY.

mersmith-bridge. The Coombes with the greatest ease went on in advance, and won by forty-six seconds, accomplishing the distance in twenty-eight minutes and a half.

The Claspers gallantly endeavoured throughout to mend their position, but without effect. Their style differed materially from their former efforts; there was a want of alacrity in the stroke, the wide and ponderous blades being too long out of the water before they again were dipped, and their opponents taking at least four strokes to their three.



T. COOMBES

R. COOMBES.

H. COWNDEN.

THE WINNERS.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Too much rest is trust;
There's ever cheer in changing;
We tyre by too much trust,
So we'll be up and ranging.—*Old Song.*

It was but a few days ago that, on the supposition of its being a grateful observance to the Queen of these Isles, a Russian squadron, on the wings of as much wind as the chivalry of its mariners could have required, flew from the Thames to the Solent. On Wednesday evening last, at six p.m., the Royal standard was lowered from the tower, at Osborne, and unfurled on board the *Victoria* and *Albatross*, in the Cowes Roads. The occasion was the departure of the Sovereign on an aquatic excursion to Scotland. Save the flotilla, commanded by the Royal progress, the squadron of honour, consisting of the *Fairy*, Royal tender, *Scourge*, steam-frigate, *Undine*, *Gallant* to lead the van, and the *Black Eagle*, there was not a steamer to do grace to the Monarch of the Waters; always excepting the banner of the gallant Anglesey. Of the whole Royal Yacht Squadron fleet the *Pearl* was the only keel that was under way, obviously to take part in the ceremony of leave-taking. As the *corvette* passed the Royal Squadron House a Royal salute was fired *à la volée*. It's odds that the noble lady for whom this token was meant took in better part the less aristocratic, but quite as cordial, homage offered from the deck of a passage vessel at the same moment. It is fit, indeed, to say that the Commodore of the R. Y. S. has not a stick from whence to display his burgee of office—which, whether it be his misfortune or his fault, is against the ship-shape working of his station. It was a fair sight—the noiseless transit of those peerless barges; and whose gazed upon them, and bethought him in what state my Lord Mayor navigateth betwixt London and Westminster, might have gone further and sped worse, for an illustration of the sublime and ridiculous. The Royal squadron anchored for the night in the Yarmouth Roads; proceeding, next morning, through the Needles, and on its western way.

If it should be asked what all this has to do with National Sporting, we beg, in answer, to inquire what more could the most fastidious of the craft desire, than to see the Queen of this land and her Consort set out in such array, to take their autumn pleasure among "the bonny Highland Moors?"

The past week has been the most amphibious of the season. The Cowes Regatta began "to drag its slow length along," nine days and nine races. And then such queer races, too! The little boats sent to circumnavigate the Wight, and the big ones to sail up and down between Calshot Castle and Ryde Pier.

But still the affair was not without its poetry; ladies in P jackets, with fans going as gracefully as at Almack's, are not objects wanting in the picturesque, drifting about in schooners, cutters, and such like marine contrivances. To pass, however, from these generalities to matters of fact, it is our pleasant duty to record that his Grace of Anglesey has placed the Ordnance landing pier, at Cowes, at the service of the members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, and that there is still balm in Gilead. Of the racing at Cowes, we shall speak at full when the end has crowned the whole.

In rowing there was a great passage nearer home. This was brought about by a defiance from "Thames to coally Tyne," whereupon the respective champions met at Putney, and the Adelphi Coombes caused the brothers Clasper signal defeat. This was a novel match, wherein, for the first time in river wagers, coxswains were vouchsafed pair-oars' crews. So, let it be known to sporting circles of all kinds and conditions, that London is the best place under the sun to find the best of everything.

If they want live stock, from a field mouse to an elephant, there's their market: if they require crack hands over the course for the country, over the cricket ground, over fresh water or salt, over moor or stubble, to go down in a diving-bell or up in a balloon, to drive a car and four thousand gallons of gas—or to sit and grin their last in a parachute with its wrong end foremost—let them go to Cockayne, for that's the mart—for everything—and all else beside.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The absence of several of the influential on electioneering affairs, keeps business as flat as the Corner as it is in the City, and the tightness of the Money Market promises to keep it so for some time to come. We have but a sorry list of prices to submit for this day:—

9 to 4 agst Mathematician (t)	10 to 1 agst Limestone	10 to 1 agst Grimston (t)
8 to 1 — Sir Martin (t)		
6 to 5 agst The Cossack	14 to 1 agst Mr. Martin	1000 to 10 agst Red Hart (t)
7 to 1 — Eryx	40 to 1 — Limestone	1000 to 10 — Jovial (t)
12 to 1 — Van Tromp (t)	1000 to 15 — Liberator (t)	
	DERBY.	
13 to 1 on The field	25 to 1 agst Flatcatcher	40 to 1 agst Stinger (t)
20 to 1 agst Loadstone	35 to 1 — Beveridge	
	2000 even between Surplice and Loadstone.	

THURSDAY.—So many of the subscribers were absent at Wolverhampton, Reading, or the Moors, that business was almost at a stand still. Our quotations must be very short:—

7 to 4 agst Mathematician	8 to 1 agst Sir Martin
7 to 1 — Grimston	10 to 1 — Deloraine
Even on Cossack	14 to 1 agst Mr. Martin
9 to 1 agst Van Tromp	33 to 1 — Black Dwarf
	50 to 1 agst Red Hart

CRICKET.—SUSSEX V. THE MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUNDS.—This match of cricket was commenced on Monday, in Box's Royal grounds, Brighton, and terminated on Tuesday, greatly in favour of Sussex. This is the second time Sussex has beaten Marylebone this season. Sussex, first innings, with six wide and ten byes, 187. Marylebone, first innings, with one wide and three byes, 86; second innings, with one wide and three byes, 67.

CAMBERWELL ST. GEORGE'S AND HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY'S CLUBS.—These clubs played a match at the Rosemary Branch, Peckham, on Monday last, which stood at the close of the day—St. George's, 67 and 166—Total, 233; Hon. Artillery, 94 and 42—Total 136, with five wickets to go down. The very fast underhand bowling of G. Ratray, Esq., was remarkably effective, and the batting of Lieut. Walmsley, Pagden, Archer, and F. Corbett, Esqs., was very much admired.

OPENING OF THE MODEL LODGING-HOUSE, ST. GILES'S.—On Monday the society for the improvement of the condition of the labouring classes opened their new model lodging-house in George-street, St. Giles's, which they have just completed at a cost of £5000. It is exclusively intended to accommodate single men of the working class. The building covers an area of about 2000 square feet, and is six stories from the basement; the ground-floor is partly occupied by the manager, and the remainder fitted as a living-room for the use of the lodgers, having tables and settees, similar to a coffee-house, with crockery and cooking utensils. The upper floors are divided into eight dormitories, each separated by wainscot seven feet high into thirteen separate berths, each berth furnished with decent furniture. The entire building is thoroughly ventilated, and lighted throughout with gas, the common staircase being fire-proof. The total number that can be accommodated is 104, each paying 4d. per night, or 2s. per week. It is intended to fit the basement with baths, and provide a library for the use of the inmates.

Betting had been strictly even before the start, but three minutes after it, 6 and 7 to 1 could find no takers. The style of the Coombes was beautiful.

We have engraved sketches of the Winners, (the Coombes,) and their coxswain; and a general view of the M atch, showing somewhat prominently, the Claspers' boat. It is covered throughout with mahogany, except the small spaces left for the men's feet. The boat is 36 feet in length, and weighs between 8 and 9 stone.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—This week's arrival of English wheat—almost wholly of the present year's growth—has been small, and the show of samples here to-day was trifling. Previously to the close of the market a good clearance was effected, at Monday's prices. Nearly 50,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in since Saturday last. The best qualities were in moderate request, at full currencies, but all other kinds were in per quarter cheaper. In barley very little business was passing, but prices ruled about stationary. The same remark may be applied to malt. There was a fair demand for oats, the prices of which were well supported. Beans, peas, and Indian corn were heavy, and rather lower. Flour was dull, and some few sales were effected, on easier terms. Nearly 60,000 barrels of foreign have come in this week.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1320; barley, 50; malt, 1190; oats, 760. Irish: Wheat —; barley —; malt —; oats —. Foreign: Wheat, 49,670; barley, 4410; malt, —; oats, 7710. Flour: 1630 sacks, 58,010 barrels. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 5s 2s to 6s 4s; ditto white, 6s 4s to 7s 2s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 5s 2s to 6s 4s; ditto white, 6s 4s to 7s 2s; grinding barley, 3s 4s to 4s; distilling, 4s 2s to 4s 4s; malted ditto, —s to —s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6s 2s to 7s 1s; brown do, 6s 2s to 6s 4s; Kingston and Ware, 6s 2s to 7s 1s; Chevalier, 7s 2s to 7s 4s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s 6s to 3s; potato ditto, 2s 6s to 3s 1s; Youghal and Cork, black, 2s 6s to 2s 8s; ditto white, 2s 6s to 3s 1s; tick beans, new, 4s 4s to 4s 6s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 3s 4s to 3s 6s; maple, 3s 4s to 3s 6s; white, —s to —s; boilers, 4s 2s to 4s 4s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 5s 2s to 5s 4s; Suffolk, 4s 2s to 4s 4s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 4s 2s to 4s 4s per 280lbs. Foreign.—Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 2s 6s to 3s 6s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Scarcely any transactions have taken place in this market, at about stationary prices. Linsed, English, sowing, 5s 2s to 6s 4s; Baltic, crushing, 4s 2s to 4s 4s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s 2s to 4s 4s. Hempseed, 3s 2s to 3s 4s per quarter. Coriander, 1s 2s to 2s 1s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 9s 2s to 10s; white ditto, 8s 2s to 10s. Tares, 3s 2s to 3s 4s per bushel. English Rapeseed (new), 2s 1s to 2s 3s, per last of ten quarters. Linsed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £13 10s to £14 10s; Rapeseed cakes, £7 10s to £8 0s per ton. Canary, 6s 2s to 6s 4s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt. Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the Metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 7d to 8d per 4lbs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 7s 5d; barley, 4s 11d; oats, 3s 1d; rye, 5s 2d; beans, 5s 1d; peas, 4s 2d. The 32s Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 7s 7d; barley, 4s 1d; oats, 3s 2d; rye, 6s 6d; beans, 5s 4d; peas, 5s 2d.

Tea.—A good business is doing in the common kinds of Congou, at 9½d; but all other kinds of tea command very little attention. Sugar.—Raw sugar is tolerably steady, at late rates; but refined goods are very dull—brown lumps selling at 5s, and standard ditto 5s 6d to 5s 8s per cwt.

Coffee.—This market is quiet, at late rates. Rice.—So little is doing in rice, that prices are almost nominal. Provisions.—Only a moderate business has been done in Irish butter this week, yet prices are fully supported. Carlow, Clonmel, and Carrick, landed, 9s 2s to 9s 4s; Limerick, 8s 2s to 9s 4s; and Waterford, 8s 2s to 8s 4s per cwt. Dutch butter, steady, at 9s 6d to 10s for the best qualities, and 7s 4s to 9s 6d per cwt for the middling and inferior. Home-made is firm, at 9s 8s to 10s for the best Dorset; 9s 4s to 9s 6s for middling; 9s 2s to 9s 4s for fine Devon; and 9s 2s to 12s per dozen lbs for fresh. Bacon has again advanced 1s to 2s per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, 8s 2s to 8s 4s; second ditto, 7s 2s to 8s 4s; heavy, 7s 2s to 8s 4s per cwt. On board, or for forward delivery, exceedingly little is doing. Most other kinds of provisions command a high price, and the demand for all kinds of tallow, owing to the large shipments going on at St. Petersburg, is heavy, at barely late rates. P.Y.C., on the spot, is 4s 3d; and town tallow 4s 3d per cwt net cash. Rough fat, 2s 10d per 8lb.

Oils.—We have no alteration to notice in prices. A moderate business is passing in most kinds. Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 to £4; new ditto, £2 5s to £3 5s; old clover, £4 to £5; new ditto, £3 to £4 4s; and straw, £1 12s to £1 16s per load.

Potatoes.—Although the supplies of potatoes are large, the demand is active, at prices varying from 4s to 6s 6d per cwt. Coals (Friday).—Tues, 18s 3d; Adelaide, 18s; Haswell, 19s; Stewart's, 18s 9d; and Lambton, 18s 3d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The receipt of very favourable plantation accounts causes our market to rule exceedingly heavy, and, to effect sales, lower rates must be submitted to. The supply of hops is somewhat on the increase, and the duty is estimated at from £180,000 to £200,000. Sussex pockets, 4s 16s to 4s 4s; Weald of Kent ditto, 4s 0s to 4s 5s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 4s 0s to 4s 7s 6d per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—Nearly a moiety of the bullock supply here to-day was derived from abroad. On the whole, the numbers of beasts were large, but of very inferior quality; while the demand for all breeds was in a very depressed state, at, in some instances, a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lb. There were in the market 494 beasts, 2950 sheep and lambs, and 234 calves from Holland, Germany, and France; as also 220 Scots from Scotland. Prime Down sheep, which were scarce, moved off steadily at full prices; but the middling and inferior qualities of mutton were much neglected. Lambs were in fair average supply, and sluggish inquiry at late rates. In calves the number of which is 600, an extensive business was doing, at full prices. The sales for pigs was heavy, at our quotations. Much cows sold slowly, at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb, to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime coarse woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 2d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 1010; cows, 148; sheep and lambs, 12,090; calves, 569; pigs, 260.

[Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very lively inquiry here this morning, on the following terms:—

Per 8lb, by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; middling ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 10d to 6s 0d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The announcement in last week's impression of two extensive failures in the Corn Market, has not only been confirmed, but materially added to, during the present week. The two firms alluded to last week, were Messrs. Douglass and Sons, and Lesley, Alexander and Co. Since which the unfortunate catalogue has been enlarged by the addition of Messrs. Coventry and Sheppard, and Messrs. King and Melvil.

Although various estimates of the separate and aggregate extents of the failures have been freely indulged in, at present it is too early to arrive at any definite information. The efforts made to support two of the failing firms originated in sources so powerfully enabled to effect the end, that proving unavailing affords but too certain a belief that the losses were beyond the reach of temporary assistance. This, in fact, may be easily conceived when the difference in the price of corn is considered. A fall of nearly one-half its value, within three months, must necessarily entail a loss so heavy as to put it beyond hope of retrieval without the intervention of another famine. Strong feelings have been indulged in at the termination at what appears, at first glance, to be a gigantic effort to raise prices. It must, however, be remembered that without the enterprise and risk that these parties voluntarily embraced, the difficulties endured by the high price of bread during the spring, would have been increased to an extent frightful to contemplate. Much of the corn now to be paid for was purchased at these enhanced rates; it is, therefore, perfectly reasonable to expect that every endeavour would be made to realise not merely the outlay, but a profit proportioned to the risk; and these considerations, of great exasperation for what might otherwise be considered the mere results of grasping avarice. It is, however, certain that the tightness of the Money Market has precipitated these failures; but, although no relaxation has occurred in rates during the week, anticipations of any further suspensions (with the exception of the Corn Market) are not for a moment indulged in.

Consols opened heavily on Monday, the quotations being 86½ 87, or about ½ per

cent. reduction on Saturday's prices. Towards the close of the day a further decline occurred, and the last quotations were 86½ 87 for Account. A better tone, however, prevailed on Tuesday, and an advance of ½ per cent. was registered, at the close of the Market. Money was in considerable demand during the day, the Bank advancing several sums upon the security of Stock. This favourably influenced prices on Wednesday, and, joined to the speculators for a fall, purchasing in many instances preparatory to settling the account, an impetus to prices resulted, the market closing with Consols at 87½ to 88 for Money, and 87½ to 88 for Account. Prices have since fluctuated between 87½ to 88 for Money, and 87½ to 88 for Account. Exchequer Bills have been depressed by the state of the money market, having been done at 2s. discount. Securities have generally declined in proportion to Consols, and at closing the market stood, for Bank Stock, 195; Reduced, 87½; Consols, 87½; New 3½ per Cent, 89½; Long Annuities, 9½; India Bonds, 1 pm.; Consols for Account, 87½; Exchequer Bills, £1,000, 1 dis; Small, 2 pm., 3 pm.

Mexican Stock was flat on Monday, consequent upon the arrival of the American Mail, and Dutch was a shade lower. Mexican closed at 17½ to 18; Dutch Four per Cent, at 89 to 90. An improvement of ½ per cent. was registered on Tuesday on Mexican, some transactions for money inducing the rise, and on Wednesday prices generally were tolerably firm, taking into consideration the state of the other markets. The Dutch was again flat on Thursday, and the official quotations at the end of the week were, for Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent, 38; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent, 87½; Ecuador Bonds, 3½; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent, 19½; Mexican, Five per Cent, 1846, 17½; Portuguese Three per Cent, 30½; Ditto, Bonds, Four per Cent, 29; Ditto, Account, 28½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, Account, 56½; Ditto, Four per Cent, Certificates, 89½.

The Share Market continues depressed, while the excitement usually produced at this period by the half-yearly meetings, has scarcely been evinced in any particular. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Shares have receded to par in consequence, at a reduction in the dividend equivalent to 3 per cent. per annum. The Eastern Counties Railway, on Thursday, declared the usual dividend, the meeting terminating with great unanimity. Prices, however, did not improve upon the result. The market closed rather firmly, at the following prices:—Caledonian, 38; Ditto, Half Shares, 18; Eastern Counties, 18½; Ditto, York Extension, 6½; East Lancashire, New, 8½; Great Northern, 3½; Great Northern, London and York, 1½; Great North of England, New, £30, 69; Lancaster and Carlisle, 60; Ditto, Thirds, 13½; Leeds and Bradford, 93½; London and Blackwall, 6½; Ditto, New, No. 2, ½ dis.; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 50½; Ditto, Pref. Con., 5 per Cent, 50½; London and North Western, 170; Ditto, Quarters, L. and B., 26½; Ditto, Fifths, 14½; Ditto, £40, M. and B., 67; Ditto, £10, M. and B. C., 6; London and South Western, 64½; London and South Western, New, £50, 35; Ditto, Scrip, £50, 5½; Ditto, ditto, £40, 4½; Midland, 119½; Ditto, £40 Shares, 45½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 8; Newcastle and Berwick, 27½; Ditto, New, 8½; North British, Half Shares, 14½; Ditto, Thirds, 2½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 17½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 8½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2½; Shropshire Union, 2; South Eastern and Dover, No. 4, 5½; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 1½; York and Newcastle, 36½; Ditto, Extension, 14½; Ditto, Preference, 11½; York and North Midland, 82; Ditto, Extension, 40; Ditto, Preference, 14½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 25; Manchester and Leeds, Fifths, 10; Boulogne and Amiens, 14; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 15½; Dutch Rhenish, 2½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was no important alteration occurred yesterday, Consols being rather firmer, at a slight advance. The closing quotation was 87½ to 88 for Account; for Money, 87½. In the Foreign Market, Spanish advanced a point; and the Share Market was quiet, with little doing. A large failure in the Corn Market was announced towards the close of the day. The firm has been of long standing and high repute, and the extent of the transactions are larger than any of the firms previously mentioned.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.
W. T. COOKE, Aylsham, Norfolk, Ironmonger.

BANKRUPT.

T. THOMSON and W. SABIN, Rochester-row, Westminster, brewers. E. G. SHACKEL, Leadenhall-street, grocer. R. E. SAPH, Salisbury, hatter. R. BAKER, Cheapside, tailor. J. OSBORN, Oakham, Rutlandshire, glass-dealer. J. RATCLIFFE, Derby, wine-merchant. J. JORDAN, J. WHITE, and J. L. ALDERIDGE, Coventry, Warwickshire, brewers. W. BEAUMONT, Rotherham, York, grocer. J. HOLDSWORTH, Lidget, Halifax, farmer. W. WARD, Liverpool, cloth-dealer. S. HURDLE, Huzlebury Bryan, Dorset, cheese-factor. H. HOEFLE, Manchester, commission-merchant. T. ALLETSON, Chester, drysalter. T. HILL, Liverpool, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. MACKIE, Greenock, draper. J. ANDERSON, Neilston, baker. A. M'ALLISTER, Glasgow, spirit-dealer.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13.

WHITEHALL, AUGUST 10.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., the office or place of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., to be deceased; and unto Admiral the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., the office or place of Rear Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, appointed Vice Admiral of the said United Kingdom.

WAR-OFFICE, AUG. 10.

1st Life Guards: Cornet and Sub Lieut. J. M. Hogg to be Lieutenant, vice Hogg. Worcester: T. J. Lovell to be Cornet and Sub Lieutenant, vice Hogg. 2nd Life Guards: Lieut. W. Blithway to be Captain, vice Travers; Cornet G. Briggs to be Lieutenant, vice Blithway. 7th: Captain J. H. Gray to be Captain, vice J. R. Heaton. 7th Light Dragoons: Lieut. H. Marquis of Worcester to be Captain, vice Sir A. Chichester. 8th: Cornet R. W. King to be Lieutenant, vice Anderson; F. Ellis to be Cornet, vice Bird. 13th: Cornet T. H. Good to be Lieutenant, vice Clements; H. Mosman to be Cornet, vice Good. 14th: Lieut. T. L. Mayne to be Lieutenant, vice Coster. 16th: Lieut. J. Coster to be Lieutenant, vice Harriott. 4th Foot: Capt. J. J. Hort to be Captain, vice Otter. 7th: Lieut. G. Harriott to be Lieutenant, vice Mayne; Lieut. M. W. Bell to be Lieutenant, vice Neame. 21st: Capt. W. J. Verrier to be Captain, vice Hillier. 42nd: Capt. B. Broadhead to be Captain, vice W. Guthrie; Lieut. H. S. Douglas to be Captain, vice Broadhead; Ensign W. J. Cunningham to be Lieutenant, vice Douglas; G. B. Cumblidge to be Ensign, vice Cunningham. 43rd: Ensign F. G. Mann to be Lieutenant, vice Wasp. 46th: Lieut. C. F. Campbell to be Captain, vice Peacock; Ensign A. Nicholas to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell; P. Duncan to be Ensign, vice Nicholas. 50th: Ensign H. H. Page to be Lieutenant, vice White; W. D. Shirley to be Ensign, vice Page. 53rd: Capt. C. E. Hillman to be Captain, vice Vernon; Ensign F. D. Grey to be Lieutenant, vice Viscount; Ensign W. W. P. to be Ensign, vice Grey. 57th: Capt. H. F. Drummond to be Ensign, vice Moore. 61st: Capt. C. J. Otter to be Captain, vice Hott; Ensign G. A. Baco to be Lieutenant, vice Hutton; Ensign T. M. Moore to be Ensign, vice Baco. 63rd: C. Le Mesurier Carey to be Ensign, vice Loder. 67th: Lieut. W. Pratt to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Bowness; Ensign W. D'Arcy to be Captain, vice Pratt. 68th: Lieut. H. P. O'Shea to be Lieut., vice W. W. R. Peacock; Ensign A. G. St. John Midland to be Lieut., vice Holland; M. Lepper to be Ensign, vice Midland. 88th: Assist.-Surg. J. S. Willes, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg., vice Dods. 90th: Lieut. J. M. Walter to be Adjutant, vice Davies.

23 West India Regiment: R. S. W. Jones to be Ensign, vice Campbell. 3rd West India Regiment: Capt. T. Fothergill to be Captain, vice Abbott; Lieut. W. F. Viscount Chawton to be Captain, vice Fothergill; Assist.-Surg. G. D. Dods, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice T. Rhys.

BREVET.—Major T. Fothergill to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. To be Majors in the Army: Captain T. Fothergill, Captain B. Broadhead.

GARRISONS.—Brevet-Major T. E. Lucy to be Town Major of Gibraltar, vice Col. D. Falla.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, AUG. 10.

Royal Artillery.—Second Captain E. W. Crofton to be Captain, vice Heiland; First Lieut. A. Hampson to be Second Captain, vice W. E. Crofton; Second Lieut. G. R. K. Young to be First Lieutenant.

ADMIRALTY, AUG. 11.

Corps of Royal Marines.—First Lieut. W. H. March to be Captain, vice Law; Second Lieut. H. T. Fox to be First Lieutenant, vice March.

BANKRUPTS.

A. CARROLL, jun., Strand, newspaper-proprietor. S. TAYLOR, Tonbridge Wells, plumber. T. BROOKS, Hoxton Old Town, baker. A. BARTLETT, Hill and Sidford, Southampton, fly-proprietor. T. W. HOME, Pelham-terrace, hotel-keeper. W. JOLLEY, Charing Cross, painter. W. PEARSE, St. Tudy, Cornwall, surgeon. T. MARKS, Westbury-upon-Trym, Bristol, carpenter. T. WHITAKER, Manchester, warehouseman. J. JOHNSON, Liverpool, flour-dealer. C. R. BEWLEY, Leamington Priory, grocer. A. TURNER, Huddersfield, grocer. T. CROWTHER, Chapel-street, Liverpool, wine-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. RICHMOND and CO., Glasgow, merchants. R. MORE, Airdrie, grocer. R. MOUTRIE, Dundee, merchant. R. FERGUS, Balgownie, Strathgairn, T. MASON and Co., Glasgow, manufacturers. J. LAMB, Dundee, manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

The Countess Duce, of a son.—At Jamaica, the Hon. Mrs. Price, the lady of George Price, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 10th inst., Mrs. Henry Rydard, of twin daughters, who survived but a short time.—On the 7th inst., Mrs. John J. Chalmers, of a son.—At Weymouth, the lady of Charles Purden Coote, Esq., of a son.—At Gibraltar, on the 25th of July, the wife of Louis Thomas Power, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Whyte, Melville, Esq., to the Hon. Charlotte Bateman Hanbury, second daughter of the late, and sister of the present Lord Bateman.—At Dublin, George Hodgson, Esq., to Isabel, eldest daughter of Captain Francis Huddleston.—At Oxford, the Rev. Thomas Sanctuary, to Isabel Lloyd, third daughter of the late Bishop of Oxford.—At Nipon Cathedral, Charles, third son of the late Admiral Preston, to Mary Sul-Rivan, third daughter of John Dalton, Esq.—At Fimlico, the Duc de Melfort, &c., to Susan Rivan, third daughter of John Dalton, Esq.—At Wandsworth, Henry Twining, Esq., to Maria Matilda, eldest daughter of William Saunders, Esq.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major Elsey, to Eliza Henrietta Wetherall, widow of the late Captain Wetherall.—At St. James's, Church, William Busfield Ferrand, Esq., to the Hon. Fanny Mary Smith, second daughter of Lieut. General of the Barrack Department in Ireland, to Emma, only daughter of Mrs. Curtis, widow of Dedham, in the county of Essex, and of the late William Curtis, Esq.—At Easton-Socon, Mr. John Howkins, of Wyboston, to Susan, second daughter of Mr. T. Adding, of the same place.—Also, at the same place, on the same day, Charles, third son of the late Mr. W. Atkinson, of St. Neots, to Rebecca, daughter of Mr. John Emery, of Dulow, in the parish of Eaton-Socon.—At Bilkstone, by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, Miss Amelia Millett, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Millett, Vicar of Bilkstone, to the Rev. Frederic Watkins, B.D., one of the Government Inspectors of Schools for the Northern District.

DEATHS.

At Boughton-place, Kent, Thomas Rider, Esq., in his 82nd year.—At Harley-street, the Hon. Mrs. Musgrave.—At the Admiralty, Ann, the wife of John Archer Huddleston, Esq., daughter of Rev. Admiral Dundas, M.P.—At St. Leonard-on-Sea, Joseph Jeffries, Esq., aged 70, Major in the 2nd Somerset Militia, and a magistrate for the county of Sussex.—At Tonbridge-wells, William Olley, Esq.—On the 9th inst., at Gloucester-terrace, Kensington, Mrs. Lydia Boynton, having, on the same day, attained the 85th year of her age.—At Richmond, aged 63, Christopher Philip Garrick, Esq., a magistrate of the county of Surrey.—At No. 4, Newcourt-court, College Hill, in his 85th year, Thomas Wheeler, Esq., P.L.S., &c.—On Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., John Salkeld, Esq., aged 95.—At 5, Alpha-road, St. James's, London, Viollet Olivia Howe, youngest daughter of George Linley, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late distinguished Orientalist, Dr. John Bowdler-Gilchrist.—On the 9th

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, are respectfully informed, that on THURSDAY next, AUGUST 15th (being a Subscription Night), will be performed a GRAND OPERA, in which all the principal Artists will appear. Conductor, M. Costa. To be followed by a NEW DIVERTISSEMENT: and to conclude with a GRAND BALLET, in which Mlle. Plunkett and Mlle. Fucco will take the principal characters; assisted by Mlles. Baderna, De Melles, Delechaux, M. Mabile, M. Gontie, &c., and a numerous Corps de Ballet.—Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, to be obtained at the Box-office (in the Theatre), Bow-street; and at Messrs. CRAMER, BAKER, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.—The Doors will be opened at Half-past Seven, and the Performance will commence at Eight o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. Batt. Great Success of the new Splendid Entertainment. MONDAY, AUGUST 16, and during the Week. The Highly Successful Romantic, Dramatic, and Equestrian Spectacle, and Grecian Fairy Legend, embracing the United Attraction of Song, Dance, and Action, with Unparalleled Effects and Mechanical Changes, realising all the Classic Grandeur of Ancient Greece, with Entire New Scenery, Gorgeous Appointments, &c., entitled the PRINCE OF CYPRUS; or, the Horse of the Elements, Earth, Air, Fire, and Water. The Unequaled Feats of Horsemanship will present a Brilliant Assemblage of Talent. Artists in their Varied Branches of Equestrian with Batt's Trained Steeds, &c. Gymnastic Novelties. The whole concluding with a favourite Afterpiece. Box-office open from 11 to 5. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
COLLINS'S ODE ON THE PASSIONS will be recited by Mr. J. RUSSELL, with Illustrations in a Series of DRAWINGS, magnified by means of the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, accompanied by Music by Dr. Wallis, on the Mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and on the Evening of Monday. Dr. Bachoffner's LECTURES ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY will comprise the Subject of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, &c. CHEMICAL LECTURES by F. H. Holmes, Esq., on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The beautiful OPTICAL EFFECTS include the last DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVING BELL and DIVEIT, with EXPERIMENTS, &c., &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square.
—MADAME WARTON'S Unequaled TABLEAU VIVANS.—Splendid Combination of Novelties.—Revival of the Inimitable WHITE MARBLE STATUE GROUPINGS, with the novel effect produced by the new chemical light, by Mr. G. Southby, of the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens. The Selection during the present week will be from the Works of the most celebrated Masters, ancient and modern. By particular desire, the Combat between Idas and Apollo, from the antique, embracing the strength of Madame Warton's talented Troupe. A GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE every day at Three o'clock, in which Madame Warton will appear. The public press has declared this Exhibition to be unequalled. Evening Performance at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

BRETT AND LITTLE'S TELEGRAPH may now be seen in actual operation through SEVENTEEN INSTRUMENTS, and coils of wire equal to ONE THOUSAND MILES, and the Simplicity and Certainty of the principle proved to demonstration.—A Ticket to view will be sent in reply to an application by post.

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With immediate possession, with a Five Feet Four-inch Machine, by Donkin and Co.; Six Rag Engines, and all necessary Machinery and Implements, together with River Lock Dams, Fifteen Acres of Land, Dwelling House, Cottages, &c. The Mill is capable of producing, on the average, 9000 lbs. of paper per week, and is situated within half an hour's drive of a railway station, and about two hours from London. The whole in excellent order, and in full work. The Water Power is such as to allow of the power of the Mill being doubled, if desired. Application may be made, by letter, in the first instance, to Messrs. BRYAN DONKIN and Co., Engineers, Bermondsey, London.

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Solid Gold Spectacles 1 5 0
Best Elastic Blue Steel Ditto 0 9 0
Suits to every sight and the frames properly adapted to the face by
MILLARD, Practical Optician, 335, Oxford-street, two doors from Argyle-street.

SHIRTS.—Gentlemen are reminded that the Cheapest, most durable, and best fitting SHIRTS are supplied by WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand. Those most recommended as long cloth, with fine linen fronts, 6s. 6d., and all linen, 10s. 6d. Gentlemen waited upon in any part of London with samples, or one sent into the country free, upon receipt of the amount, and 1s., as part payment of postage. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist, tight.

NICOLL'S SHOOTING, FISHING, or RACKET JACKET
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FENDER and CUTLERY WAREHOUSE.—Families furnishing may effect a great saving by purchasing at R. and J. SLACK'S Old Established Ironmongery Warehouse, where is always on sale an immense stock of Fenders, Fireirons, Dish Covers, Table Cutlery, Nickel Silver Ware, &c., at prices 25 per cent. under other houses. Books of Drawings and Prices GRATIS, or sent Post Free. Established, 1818. 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

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NEW PATENT OIL.—G. M. CLARKE begs respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to his New Patent Oil called the PATENT ALBANY OIL, price 5s. 6d. per gallon. This Oil will be found superior to the finest sperm, at little more than half the cost. It will burn in any lamp, is very pale, free from smell, and gives a bright and extensive light, and will not injure the lamp, or cleaning of any other, and warranted never to injure the lamps. Can be obtained only at the Patentee's Lamp and Candle Manufactory, 55, Albany-street, Regent's Park. Orders by post executed within two hours of the receipt.—A large assortment of Oil and Candle Lamps, Chandeliers, &c., of the newest patterns, always in stock.

FOR EXPORTATION.—NIGHT LIGHTS.—The breakage and uncertain burning of nightlights render them useless. The dirt, smoke, and smell from oil is very disagreeable. The inconvenience is not being able to move the common stars after being lighted, and the liability of the paper taking fire, make them extremely dangerous articles, and should not be used. All these defects are remedied in CLARKE'S PATENT MORTAR LAMPS and LAMP MORTARS, which are clean, elegant, economical, and safe; give three times the light of all mortars with paper round them, can be carried without extinguishing the light, and have never smelt of paper smoke. Persons burning night-lights should not use any other. The Lamps are made in Japan, and are of elegant pattern, plain, coloured, and beautifully painted glass, and in paper mache, from 6d. each. Mortars, 2d. per box. May be obtained wholesale and retail at the Patentee's Lamp Manufactory, 55, Albany-street, Regent's Park.

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An Equestrian Lady, with grace and ease, as an equestrian attire which cannot but please; Especially so, if the Fair One discloses The thoroughly beautiful Habits of MOSES.

RIDING HABITS.—The greatest care has been evinced in the selecting of Cutters of First-rate Talent, and of considerable experience, in the Habit Department of E. MOSES and SON'S Establishment; and a HABIT ROOM has been fitted up exclusively for this branch, so as to secure every degree of privacy whilst Ladies are selecting their Cloths, and during the time of their being measured. In the Prices, E. M. and Son will guarantee a saving of full 40 per Cent., as will be seen from the following list:—

Summer Cloth Habits, with 3 train, 2 0 0
Ditto, Cassimere 2 15 0
Superior Cloth Habits 3 10 0
Superior Quality 3 10 0

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NOTICE.—This Establishment closes from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'clock.

*** The Entrance to the Bespoke or Measurement Department, is at the Private Hall, 83, Aldgate.

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PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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Oberon. Silence awhile. Robin, take off this head.

Titania, music call; and strike more dead

Than common sleep, of all these five the sense.

Titania. Music, ho! music, such as charmeth sleep.

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